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Established 1887



HOUSES SLIDE — One person was missing after a mudslide swept two homes, bottom right, from the top of a hill in San Rafael, north of San Francisco, reducing them to rubble. Officials have reported at least 28 deaths following record rainfall in the area. Story, Page 3.

Prince Sand al-Faisal

"an official Saudi source" saying

that Mr. Allagany was expressing only his personal views and had

not been authorized to interpret the plan. The agency did not say

Israel has opposed the plan be-

cause it demands the return of all

that the plan would not recogni

INSIDE

sights, Page 6.

Under the Gun

The world's major cities all

have one — a symbol that re-

flects their unique character.

Los Angeles has the movies,

Manhattan its skyline. In San-

tiago, it is the submachine

gun: the symbol of the pobtics

of force used by the rightist

Chilean military regime of

Gen. Augusto Pinochet. In-

Ethiopian Deficit

The Ethiopian revolution, de-

spite many successes in improving the quality of life for

its people, has run into severe

economic problems. The na-

tion's trade deficit was more

than \$250 million in 1980,

with a higher figure expected for 1981. Page 2.

Exxon and Libya

Libya has agreed to compen-

sate Exxon for the Libyan as-

### Israelis Perceive Familiar Pattern In Saudi Shifts Over Recognition

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - In first offering to accept Israel's existence, and then denying that the offer had been made, Saudi Arabia has followed a well-established pattern, according to Israeli analysts who have watched the Saudis closely

The most recent offer - the latest of many since 1975 — came from the Saudi foreign minister,

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

Prince Saud al-Faisal, in an interview with The New York Times published Sunday. He said that if Israel returned occupied Arab lands and recognized Palestinian rights, his government was prepared "to accept it" - meaning Is-

"Arab countries did not accept Israel, before, in 1948," Prince Saud declared. "The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situa-

. One Israeli government official who monitors Saudi radio broadcasts said he had expected a denial because Prince Saud's statement to The Times had not been reported in the Saudi media — usually a tip-off that it would be disavowed.

#### Ministry's Statement

The prediction proved accurate. On Sunday night, the Saudi For-eign Ministry issued a denial, which was carried by the Saudi press agency. "There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to his highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the statement said. The important point in Prince Saud's statement concerned Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights and withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Response to these two legitimate conditions could bring peace to the

There was no particular disappointment in Israel, which has gone through this backing and filling before. The government had refrained from official comment on Prince Saud's offer, although officials had noted privately that Israel had long expressed readiness
to open peace talks with the
Saudis without preconditions.
A similar offer and disavowal

was made last Nov. 14, when Saudi Arabia's acting delegate to the United Nations, Gaafar M. Alla-gany, told The Times in an interview that the eight-point peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd accepted Israel's existence.
"It does recognize Israel," Mr.
Allagany said. "It says 'all states."

We are not afraid to say that it does recognize Israel. We are not shying away from that word 'Isracl' in any sense." Two days later, the Saudi press agency quoted what it described as

sets the oil company aban-doned in November. The move was seen as showing unexpected moderation by the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi. Page 9.

territory occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, including East Terusalem, envisions the establish ment of a Palestinian state, and provides for Palestinians to return to their homes in Israel proper or to receive compensation. Whether Israel would be allowed by the Arabs to exist in peace under the plan has not been clarified by the Saudis, who have issued conflicting statements.

The same kind of contradictions were contained in Saudi remarks before the issuance of the peace plan, according to Israeli analysts. On May 25, 1980, for example, Crown Prince Fahd told The Washington Post in an interview that if Israel declared its willingness to withdraw from occupied lands, Saudi Arabia would bring

other Arabs to negotiations. He expressed support for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which affirms the "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace." This obviously includes Israel.

But four days later, Prince Fahd told the Moroccan news agency that he had been misquoted. A month later he called for a jihad

against Israel. Analysts here interpret this as an effort to speak in moderate tones to Western audiences, and then in harder terms for Arab ears, to court favor in Europe and the United States while bolstering relations with more radical Arab re-

gimes.

Other developments, including Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, U.S. extradition to Israel of a suspected Palestinian terrorist and U.S. failure to support sanctions against Israel in the Security Council, appear to have led the Sandis into taking a step away from their pro-American position. according to the assessment here. At a recent question-and-answer

session at Dahran University, Prince Faha spoke positively about the prospects of Saudi rela-tions with the Soviet Union. According to one Israeli official

he-used a formulation that had been employed in the past -- that Saudi Arabia recognizes the importance the Soviet Union plays in the Arab-Istaeli conflict - but then added what the analyst called a new element. The prince said that although his country was not in a position to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow, it would, in the future, give expression to its friendship toward the Soviet Un-

#### Haig Going to Middle East

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The State Department amounced Wednesday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig fr. would visit Egypt and Israel Jan. 12-14 for discus-sions on the Palestinian autonomy negotiation and other issues.

### **15% More** Sought for Pentagon

#### Debate Expected On Reagan Plan

By George C. Wilson Washington Past Service

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — Administration officials say President Reagan
has approved a \$245-billion military budget for the coming fiscal
year, an increase of 15 percent
over this year's level. The \$245 billion is in so-called

obligational authority, the right to spend money in the future. This is the best measure of the dimensions of the military budget. Actual Pen-tagon spending next fiscal year would be \$215 billion, up 18 per-cent from this year's likely total of

The new figures remain subject to minor revision, but they are a clear and forceful continuation of Mr. Reagan's policy of increasing the military budget while cutting domestic programs. The figures are likely to provoke the sharpest congressional debate yet over administration priorities. ministration priorities, partly be-cause 1982 is an election year for one-third of the Senate and everyone in the House.

The president's \$245-billion request for the military for fiscal 1983 is \$32 billion above the fiscal obligational authority of \$213 billion. The 1982 total includes a planned request of about \$6 billion in supplemental funds for military pay and \$7.1 billion for military construction - building barracks, airstrips and other facilities for the armed services.

By assuming the inflation rate will not go over 8 percent in the new fiscal year, Mr. Reagan's recommended 15-percent increase in obligational authority makes good on his pledge to keep making real increases of 7 percent annually to improve the military balance with the Soviet Union.

#### Causes of Rise

The sharper rise in actual military spending, from \$182 billion in 1982 to \$215 billion in 1983. stems from pay increases and large bills falling due for stepped-up production of tanks, planes, ships and missiles. The fiscal year begins

Critics who have reviewed Mr Reagan's new military hudget said more programs have been started than the services will be able to pay for in future years, meaning further political struggles and possible cancellinions.

The Army is in particularly bad shape in this respect, they said, because it is trying to buy too much too soon, including the XM-1 tank at \$2.7 million each, an advanced but vulnerable attack helicopter whose cost is skyrocketing, a new generation of armored personnel carriers and a new family of battle-

The General Accounting Office, after reviewing Army modernization plans last year, came to a similar conclusion. Because it is committing so much of its money to getting weapons built, the Army could well end up without enough money to keep them in fighting condition, the watchdog agency warned, sounding a theme now being supported by Pentagon spe-cialists who reviewed the fiscal 1983 military budget.

#### Other Factors

Besides continuing to finance the Army's biggest modernization since World War II, the size of the new military budget was driven up by Mr. Reagan's plan to work toward a 600-ship Navy; to mod-ernize the Air Force through large purchases of F-15 and F-16 fighters; to fulfill the Marines' request for more ships to take them to such possible distant trouble spots as the Gulf and for the AV-8B Harrier jump jet; and to upgrade strategic nuclear forces by setting aside billions of dollars for the first seven B-1 bombers, the MX land-based missile, and Cruise missiles that could be launched from either bombers, submarines or land bases

Specifically, Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1983 budget, which is to go to Congress next month, would give the New \$1.3 billion for use toward two more of the Nimitz class aircraft searriers, in addition to three already built and one under construction. It also would provide for two zime Los Angeles class nuclear amack submertues costing about \$600 main to sach and another Trident spanzing with a price of about \$2 billion.

#### Abducted U.S. General Is Dead, Callers Claim

The Associated Press VERONA, Italy - Anonymous, telephone callers to Rome newspapers said Wednesday that Red Brigades kidnappers had killed U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and that his body would be found near Pescara in central Italy. The Red Brigades in the past

have given messages saying they had killed a hostage when in fact the victim was still alive. Gen. Dozier, 50, was kidnapped from his Verona apartment Dec. 17.



President Reagan says goodbye to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

### Poland's Allies Attack Sanction Drive by U.S.

VIENNA - Poland's Eastern European allies accused the United States on Wednesday of putting pressure on Western Europe to in an anti-Soviet crusade.

Dispatches from Warsaw in Hungarian and Bulgarian newspa-pers said conditions in Poland were steadily improving.

But the Czechoslovak Commu-

Washington's dollars and diplomacy: Could they have made a difference in Poland? Insights, Page 6.

nist Party newspaper Rude Pravo charged the West with trying to re-vive what it described as its "bankrupt policy of rolling back Com-

The newspaper, quoted by the ewrigency October said an essenual part of this strategy was that "economic cooperation could contique only on condition that the Socialist countries leave free scope

Commenting on decisions made at a Brussels meeting of Common Market foreign ministers on Monday, Rude Pravo said Western interference in Poland's internal affairs was unacceptable and violat-

ed the Helsinki agreements of 1975. The EEC ministers condemned the military crackdown in Poland and threatened the Soviet Union with possible economic sanctions if it intervened there.

In Bratislava, the Slovak Com-munist Party newspaper Pravda said that by refusing to impose sanctions similar to those announced by the United States the Common Market countries had maintained their own approach to Poland and had not allowed Washington's policy to be forced upon

"There is no doubt, however,"
the newspaper said, "that U.S.
pressure will continue to try to
bring Europe onto the level of
present U.S. policy, and that use will be made of the fact that within
West Europe there are serious diffetities, in this matter—belly rerween and inside governments."
In Sofia, the Bulgarian Communist Party daily Rabotnichesko
Delo said: "The allies of the Unit-

ed States are trying to give Washington the glad eye, without following it in its anti-Polish and anti-Soviet economic crusade." Warsaw's army newspaper, Zolpierz Wolnosci, said Wednesday

that President Reagan brutally (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Schmidt Joins In U.S. Criticism Of Soviet Union

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany

ended two days of talks Wednes-day during which he and President Reagan agreed that the Kremlin is largely to blame for the crackdown in Poland but disagreed on how to deal with the behind-the-scenes ac-

Following a meeting with Secre-tary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Schmidt left on the return journey to West Germany.

He and Mr. Reagan said Tuesday there is a need for a "forceful"
Western response. Mr. Schmidt, however, again refused to join the United States in imposing eco-nomie sanctions against Warsaw

Mr. Schmidt, for the first time directly criticizing the Soviet Un-ion in regard to the crackdown, joined Mr. Reagan on Tuesday in expressing concern about "the se-rious pressure" brought by Mos-cow against Polish efforts at re-

Although Mr. Schmidt's com-ments about the Russians were milder than those of Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials, they were welcomed by Reagan administration officials as a signal that West Germany is prepared to join with the rest of the alliance in steps against the Soviet Union if the crisis persists in Poland.

#### **NATO Discussions**

Mr. Schmidt said at a news conference that the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would discuss possible actions at a meeting Monday in

In a communique issued after several hours of talks, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Schmidt said they "agreed on their analysis of the Polish situ-

"They noted that contrary to the undertaking of the Polish leaderprocess of reform, repression and violation of basic burnan rights in Poland continues," the document

Said. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Schmidt discussed the various sanctions imposed by the United States on Poand and the Soviet Union, and the West German decision to hold in abevance any further economic aid

As for additional steps, the joint

statement said the two leaders agreed that the 35-nation Madrid conference on implementing the Helsinki agreement, now in recess until February, should deal with the Polish situation "as soon as possible" at the foreign-minister

It also said that the two countries would take "appropriate" ac-tion within the UN framework "with a view to denouncing the vi-olation of buman rights as well as acts of violence." It was not immediately clear what action the two countries would take.

The two leaders repeated Western calls for the ending of martial law in Poland, the freeing of prisoners and the renewing of a dia-logue in Poland among the govern-ment, the Roman Catholic Church

and the Solidarity labor move-"They both noted the responsi-bility of the Soviet Union for de-velopments in Poland and ex-pressed concern about the serious essure it is bringing to bear against Polish efforts for renewal," the statement said. "They insist Poland be allowed to resolve its problems without external interfer-

Of the key Western European allies, West Germany until now has been most reticent about holding the Soviet Union responsible for the crackdown in Poland, although it has been critical of the Polish authorities for their actions. Mr. Schmidt, in an interview with the The New York Times over the weekend, said that he felt that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Pol-ish leader, had acted primarily out of nationalist interests to save his

#### Genscher Comments

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany said Wednesday that the outcome of talks between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Reagan showed there were no grounds for speculating on Western differences over how to handle the Polish crisis.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who took part in the discussions in Washington on Tuesday, said on his return to West Germany that his country and its NATO allies and European Economic Community partners were determined not to let the issuc cause a rift in their ranks.

### Haig Expects Soviet Talks To Continue

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. suggested Wednesday that high-level meetings with the Soviet Union scheduled this month would be held despite the perceived Soviet role in instigating the Polisb crisis. At a news conference, Mr. Haig also held out the possibility that a summit meeting between President Reagan and President Leonid 1. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union might be moved up because of the

Mr. Haig said Mr. Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany agreed in talks Tuesday that arms-control talks scheduled to resume in Geneva next week should proceed because they "constitute a special category of East-West relations."

The two leaders agreed that the arms-control issue must be dealt with "outside the context of normai East-West relations" and that talks should continue "except under the most exceptional circumstances," Mr. Haig said.

The Geneva talks are aimed at limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

#### Meeting Is Probable

Mr. Haig also said he was inclined to go ahead with his scheduled meeting this month with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on laying the groundwork for negotiations on limiting strategic nu-clear weapons. But he said a final decision on the Gromyko meeting would depend on events between

Raising the possibility of a superpower summit, Mr. Haig noted that Mr. Reagan had said such meetings were "more important during times of crisis."

Discussing a NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels planned for Monday, Mr. Haig said he expected a consensus would be reached in the alliance on holding the Soviet Union responsible for the martial-law crackdown in Poland.

Mr. Haig was less optimistic about the prospects for agreement on sanctions against Moscow. On that issue, he said, "each member government has a different set of problems." In any case, he said. the United States did not expect the alliance to move in "lockstep



King Juan Carlos I, with Queen Sofia, addressing Spanish military leaders Wednesday.

#### Juan Carlos Denounces Campaign Within the Military to Slander Him But his public acknowledgment

denounced a smear campaign against him within Spain's armed forces Wednesday in a speech that laid open new signs of military un-

"Nobody has heard me make even the slightest protest or discovered any effort to defend myself against these slanders that merit only the fullest scorn," the king told the nation's top military lead-

The 44-year-old monarch said he would not go into details, but be indicated he was fully aware of leaffers being circulated within the armed forces insinuating he was involved in the attempt by rightist officers last February to overthrow the civilian government.

"I cannot ignore, although I would like to, the campaigns that save been let loose, the leaflets videly distributed among military ecn, the planting of some versions the facts to poison and disorient te armed forces," he said. The king chose the New Year's plitary celebration at the Royal

Place to denounce the smear cam-

MADRID -- King Juan Carlos I of continuing dissent within the lenounced a smear campaign armed forces lent strength to unconfirmed reports of another coup attempt and rumors that lawyers for 32 officers facing trial for military rebellion will try to show the king was involved.

King Juan Carlos has been widely credited with personally crushing the coup. The attempt collapsed 18 hours after 288 Civil Guards stormed the parliament and held the Cabinet and the entire lower house hostage at gun-

Three generals are among those facing trial, which is expected to be held in the next two months.

#### **Democratic Constitution** Speaking as commander in chief

of the armed forces, the king thanked loyal officers for their help in "decisive moments" of the attempted coup.

But he made it clear he expected them to respect the country's democratic constitution established after the Franco dictatorship and to maiotain discipline within the

The armed forces constitute the

institution on which, in the final instance, rests the security of the nation," he said.

"Thus in my role as arbiter and moderator ... 1 am asking the military and the police to keep in mind the importance of the mission that belongs to them as well. as the need to integrate themselves into the political organization that the Spanish people have accorded themselves and which you above all must defend."

The king said he was confident the truth would come out at the court-martial of the coup leaders. He added: "No one can doubt my serenity or my prudence. I thought and I think I must not descend to rehutting falsehoods or to justifying conducts."

The king referred to a statement signed by 100 army officers and enlisted men expressing sympathy for the coup leaders as something that should not obsess the armed

The army put all 100 signers of the statement under two-week bouse arrest in November, then gave 39 of them sentences of two to three months in army prisons.

# GERMANY SUPPORT POLISH SOLDIAMITY

About 100 Polish-Americans and other sympathizers with the Polish trade union Solidarity marched outside the White House while President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held discussions inside. The demonstrators were calling for West German support of the U.S. sanctions imposed on Warsaw and Moscow following the military crackdown in Poland.

### Schmidt Team Uneasy at White House He also talked and talked. He kept the stage and talked, someone said later, "as if he thought if he only kept talking everything would be fine." Mr. Schmidt talked about China. He talked

about economics. He told someone that his walk-

ing stick reminded him of Frederick the Great of

Prussia. And Mr. Schmidt talked about Leonid I. Brezhnev, a man he described as one deeply con-

cerned about peace.

It was difficult to break in. The chancellor held

A Clear Message

Mr. Schmidt. Just politeness and cordiality.

But the clear, straight message about American dissatisfaction was there at another level. It was

given to Manfred Lahnstein, the state secretary in

charge of the chancellery, and to Otto von der Gablentz, the director of the chancellery's depart-

ment for foreign relations and security matters, men who report directly to Mr. Schmidt.

"American public opinion could not fathom," they were told, "how for weeks the Italian Com-munist Party had adopted a more critical attitude

toward the situation in Poland than the govern-

They also heard that the United States was at a

loss to understand how one of its closest allies had gone along with the Soviet Umon and Cuba on a motion concerning El Salvador at the United Na-

There was more: There was little sympathy here

for a West German spokesman's "gloating" over how a U.S. call for greater military expenditures by European NATO partners was turned aside at

a recent NATO meeting.

The West Germans listened and talked about the depth of the U.S.-German partnership. Why, one asked, had the American press been hard on West Germany and the chancellor, seeming to sin-

gle them out for criticism? The answer was a

Polish Allies

Attack U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

crusbed an air controllers' strike in the United States while supporting walkouts aimed at paralyzing Po-

The newspaper, quoted in a dispatch from the official Polish

news agency PAP monitored in

London, accused Mr. Reagan of

the Soviet Union last week, Mr.

Reagan said Moscow had instigat-

ed the military crackdown in Po-

adviser to Poland's leader said

Wednesday that the government

hopes the crisis will ease enough to

allow Lech Walesa, head of the Solidarity labor movement, to re-

the imposition of martial law.

In Denmark, meanwhile, a close

In imposing trade sanctions on

"presidential double-think."

ment of the Federal Republic of Germany.

There was no strain between Mr. Reagan and

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been to the United States 40 or 50 times. He says he has lost count: The years blur now, presidents change, and he feels sometimes that he embodies all there is of continuity in the relations between the Germans and the Ameri-

This time, though, the trip to Washington was different. There were pickets in front of the White House questioning his resolve as a man of the West, newspapers that found his position on Poland lukewarm and selfish, and not a trace of the usual after-dinner-speech vocabulary of Mr. Schmidt's expertise, his steadfastness, his wisdom.

A bit more than three weeks after the imposition of martial law in Poland, the West Germans knew in advance that their caution, their measured distance about the situation there, had come close to arousing deep anger within the Reagan administration and the American public. The visitors' discomfort was obvious.

#### Genscher's Preparation

"How do you say Kumpel in English?" Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, asked en route to the United States.

"The word is 'buddy,' " he was told.
"Spell it," Mr. Genscher said.

Somebody did. Then, a West German reporter recounted, someone asked the foreign minister what he was driving at.
"Because that's the word we might hear," Mr.

Genscher said. "Something like Schmidt is Brezhnev's buddy.'

The chancellor's White House mood seemed to be something less than relaxed. Although he received a pacemaker for his heart last fall, he is smoking again, and he smoked through lunch Tuesday with the president and a oumber of

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Anti-Terrorist Officer Shot in Rome

Wednesday and fled with four accomplices, authorities said.

Simone returned the fire as he opened his door, police said.

the workweek one hour, to 39 hours, on June 1.

second day of a protest walkout.

ov's other European plants.

corruption.

est U.S. oil company.

The Associated Press

deputy chief of Rome's anti-terrorist police at his home in Rome on

The wounded official, Nicola Simone, 41, was reported in satisfactory

An anonymous caller to an advertising company in Milan claimed

responsibility for the attack in the name of a group he called the Nuclei Armati Prima Linea (First Line Armed Nuclei). Authorities said they

had never heard of the group and were investigating the authenticity of

Ford's U.K. Workers Accept Contract

United Press International

voted by a 2-to-I majority Wednesday to accept a contract that will increase average pay by 7.4 percent, to £139 (\$245) a week, and reduce

LONDON - The 54,000 workers of the Ford Motor Co. of Britain

The agreement averted a nationwide shutdown of Ford's 24 plants.

However, 10,000 men stayed off the job at the Halewood body and assembly plants on Merseyside, 200 miles (360 kilometers) northwest of

London, in a second day of protests against the new contract. About

In addition to improved benefits, the cootract also includes measures

to cut Ford's work force to bring its efficiency into line with the compa-

**Ghana Ex-Vice President Surrenders** 

The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast - Ghana's former vice president, William

deGraft Johnson, turned himself over to police Wednesday, as the week-

old military regime led by former Air Force Lt. Jerry Rawlings an-nounced that people's tribunals will try former officials suspected of

Accra Radio, monitored in Abidjan, reported that 85 persons, includ-

ing 11 former ministers, had surrendered to authorities. Mr. Rawlings said the trials would be public, and that they "will not be fettered in their

procedures by technical rules which in the past have perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free."

Former President Hilla Limann, who was overthrown in a coup led by

Mr. Rawlings on Dec. 31, was arrested Monday along with three body-guards, according to the radio. He was reportedly being held outside of

DAKAR, Senegal - The confederation between the West African na-

The Senegambian confederation agreement calls for integration of the armed forces, development of a common economic and monetary system and political coordination on foreign affairs and communications. Each

Senegal is 10 times as large as Gambia, which it surrounds on all sides

but for a small coastline. A draft proposal for confederation was adopt-

ed simultaneously by the national assemblies of both countries on Dec.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on Wednesday refused to block U.S. Steel Corp.'s proposed \$6.3-billion takeover of Marathon Oil, elearing the way for the steel company in begin buying

Marathon shares.

For the second time in a week, Justice Burger turned down an emer-

gency request by rival bidder Mobil Oil. Mobil, the nation's second largest oil company, had asked Justice Burger to freeze the takeover fight

until the full Supreme Court could hear a formal appeal filed by Mobil

The appeal challenges a ruling by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of

Appeals preventing Mobil from joining in the bidding for Marathon stock. The appeals court ruled that Mobil's acquisition of Marathon

probably would violate federal antitrust laws. Marathon is the 17th larg-

U.S. Steel Prevails in Takeover Case

tions of Senegal and Gambia will become operational Feb. 1, President

Senegal, Gambia Will Merge Feb. 1

nation will remain sovereign and independent in all other matters.

Abdou Diouf of Senegal announced Wednesday.

1,900 gearbox and axle builders at Swansea. Wales, also entered the

condition at a hospital. One of the attackers was also wounded when Mr.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - The Ethiopian revolution, despite many successes in im-proving the quality of life of the people, has run into severe economic problems.

Whether in the north or south, urban or rural areas, Ethiopians are complain

By Jay Ross

about the economy. Wages of civil servants have been frozen since the 1974 revolution despite an inflasince the 1974 revolution despite an infla-tion rate averaging 15 percent a year. In the countryside, where many peasants and workers readily acknowledge improved in-come, health care and schooling, others say that because of inflation they have only held

Some of the problems are familiar throughout Africa: drought, distribution difficulties, and petroleum bills that have soared while export prices have fallen.

Others, however, are peculiar to Ethiopia: post-revolutionary chaos in the face of vast economic reorganization, increasing costs from wars and civil strife, and a decline in the amount of agricultural produce reaching

#### **A Growing Deficit**

The result has been a trade deficit of more than \$250 million in 1980 with a higher figure expected for 1981. Reserves will not cov-er two mooths' imports and the resulting se-vere restrictions have caused shortages and

hampered economic development.

Shortages of staples in the capital are common, resulting in a black market in some foods. There are also reports of occa-sional delays in payment of salaries to civil

This dispatch was passed through Polish military censorship.

By John Darnton

New York Thnes Service

WARSAW — An adviser to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has said there was "a place" for the Solidarity union as "an independent, self-governing trade union" in Poland

as long as it did not stray into op-

position politics.
The adviser, Capt. Wieslaw Gor-

nicki, said in an interview Tuesday

that Gen. Jaruzelski and the Mili-

tary Council of National Salvation he heads "have no intention of dis-solving Solidanty." And he spelled

out the government's view of how

"The crucial thing is that in all the documents of the military council, it is repeated that in our

system there is a place for an inde-

pendent, self-governing trade un-ion — independent from the state employer, but also independent

from manipulation by political op-

"This is a very firm and positive formulation. Gen. Jaruzelski bas in

mind retaining this trade union.

The most important lesson we draw from the pre-August, 1980, situation is that while we cannot

afford an opposition party, the

system can't operate properly

**Role Is Outlined** 

could perhaps even remain ontside

the "structure" of government but

would not necessarily have to con-

fine itself just to issues of wages

It could conceivably exert influ-

ence, for example, in an instance

where "the local administration of

and working conditions.

Such a trade union, he said,

ment."

such a union would function.

Warsaw Aide Outlines

A Role for Solidarity

There have been few manifestations of discontent other than grumbling heard in conversations, particularly in the capital.

A demonstration by militamen seeking higher pay and a work slowdown by truck drivers who carry goods for the key port of Acade here the most significant known pro-

Assab are the most significant known pro-tests held despite the authoritarian rule. "The problems started in a big way in September," a civil servant here said. In the annual Revolution Day speech Sept. 12, Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of the military government, annoyed many Ethiopians, according to the official, because he "attacked the Americans and corruption but didn't say anything about the problems really bothering ns — the economy, frozen sala-

#### Ancient Problems

Ethiopia's economic problems are rooted in centuries of feudalism and underdevelopment, resulting in "large numbers of people living at the margins of existence, frequently vulnerable to drought and starvntion," ac-cording in Ethiopia's presentation in Sep-tember to the United Nations conference in Paris on the least developed countries.

There is a low standard of nutrition, inadequate access to clean water, widespread disease, a high infant-mortality rate and a shortage of health services."

Per capita annual income is \$105 and most of that is earned by the 10 percent of the 32 million population living in urban areas. Ethiopia's national budget in 1980 was only \$840 million.

Land reform has resulted in the peasants' being better fed, but it has led to shortages in the cities. Since they now own their land,

darity, Capt. Gornicki indicated, was still being discussed. But the limits on its activities

were clear. "There is certainly no

place for a trade union as a vehicle

for political activities aimed at nib-

bling at the state structure and openly proclaiming the destruction

of the state system, which was the

Capt. Gornicki insisted that the

decision to impose martial law

Dec. 13 had met with approval of

sorts from what he described as

"the silent majority." But be con-ceded that there were objections to

the continuing communications blackout and travel restrictions.

U.K. Kin to Share

LONDON - The attorney gen-

eral has ruled that the families of

eight volunteer crewmen of a life-

boat who died in a mercy mission

last month can share nearly all the £2 million (\$3.84 million) contrib-

Attorney General Sir Michael

Havers gave approval Tuesday to an agreement, arrived at after talks

between fund trustees and the

vent laws that state that families

may be given only enough money to meet "reasonable needs."

Fund organizers feared this

would have left only a fraction of

the money in the hands of the

bereaved families, with the rest

going to public charines. "We have now decided we can use the money

said trustee coordingtor John

Moore, "It is what the donors in-

tended and what the trustees in-

tended to achieve."

for the benefit of the families

uted to a fund for their families.

Lifeboat Money

Conditions Improve for the Peasants, but Rising Prices Provoke Complaints From All Areas the peasants no longer have to give half or more of their crop to their landlord as reot. Now they have more to eat, but since the government has replaced many middlemen with marketing boards using low, fixed prices, the peasants have less incentive to produce beyond their needs.

United Nations officials estimate that there has been a 15-percent drop in food crops coming to market since the 1974 revo-lution. In that period, the population has increased by about 5 million.

As a result, city dwellers must stand in line to buy limited supplies of teff, the staple grain, at the legal price of about \$25 for a 220-pound sack. Ample supplies are available on the black market for about \$50.

Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of Ethiopia's foreign-exchange earnings, pro-viding \$300 million in 1980. The United States is the largest market for Ethiopian coffee, taking 38 percent of exports. Last year the price dropped by a third, exacerbat-ing the country's balance-of-payments prob-

All other major exports, except hides and skins, have dropped since the revolution. Petroleum imports consume more than 40 percent of Ethiopia's foreign exchange eara-

ngs.
To attack the economic problems, the government set up an organization called the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council With about a thousand employees, believed to include seven or eight Soviet advisers, it has a reputation among critics, as one put it, of being "remote and filled with useless bureaucrats."

Whatever the difficulties, analysts say the

neglect of the poor and the rural areas; where 90 percent of the people live. As a result, real income in the provinces is up but it is down in the cities, except among the poor. Salaries of the lowest-paid urban workers have increased considerably.

'Any economic decision affects some positively and others oegatively," said Canadian-educated Mersie Lijgu, head of planning and programming for the supreme council, "As long as it's good for the masses, it's good. That's bow we operate and I believe

#### Conditions Improve

Madeline Wolde-Gabriel, 45, n laborer at the nationalized Asmara textile mills, offers an example of bow government policy at fects the poor. She is a widow and supports four children.

An employee for 18 years, she now makes \$1.50 a day, three times what she made be-fore the revolution. Her hours are regulated and she can get health care and paid preg-nancy leave, all unknown in the past. Standing barefoot as she watches her two

carding machines — previously she tended four — the woman acknowledged the improvement in working conditions and said she felt much freer to criticize than in the days of Italian private ownership.

I would have been fired for saying these things," she said through a translator.

She was taken aback, however, when asked how often her family eats meat. Hardly ever, it turned out.

"It is good that the salary has increased," she said. "But prices are high and the needs of my family have increased. So my life is

### **IRA Trial Witness Hurt** By Blast Near Dublin

leading forensic scientists, who was a key witness in the trial of two Irish Republican Army militants charged with murdering Earl Mountbatten of Burms in 1979, lost his left leg Wednesday when his car blew up in a suburb of

For the past four years, the import of coffee has been banned, along with other dispensable items, as Turkey was Dublin. forced to spend all of its hard currency earnings on costly oil products.

Most Turks resigned them-selves to the loss of the national drink and converted to tea,

Turkey's Ban

On Import of

Coffee Lifted

New York Times Service
ANKARA — Turkish coffee

The good news was an

nounced Wednesday by the minister of commerce, Kemal

Canturk, as a sign of better

will return to Turkey.

which is produced locally.

Coffee had been banned in
Turkey before. First introduced here in 1543 from Arabia, it became so popular that it was soon banned as a national vice. Orthodox Moslems denounced it as intoxicating and thus for-

bidden by the Koran. The ban was lifted in 1591. Coffee flourished until 1633. when it was again outlawed This time it was not the drink but coffeehouses -- believed to be dens of conspiracy.

#### Paris Frees Food Prices, Eases Rules on Services

The Associated Press PARIS - The French government announced Wednesday that it was freeing food prices that were frozen last October and easing rules on prices for consumer ser-

The measures were part of the government's anti-inflation policy designed to bring down the growth of prices to an annual rate of 10 percent by the end of this year.

From Agency Disputches
DUBLIN — One of Ireland's

Police said they believed a bomb had been planted under the hood of a car belonging to the 36-year-old scientist, Dr. James Donovan,

Authorities likened the explosion to an Irish Republican Army car bomb blast that maimed Lt. Gen. Steuart Pringle, the com-

### Moves a Key Aide

clude a different position for a man viewed as a possible successor, the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency reported Wednes-

CLST OF FIRE cal party, the Congress Party, in a list of Cabinet changes announced in Malawi on Tuesday night, the oews agency said. He was named transport and communications

The semiofficial news agency, quoting the Malawi High Commission, or embassy, said five ministers had been dropped and three new ones named to the Cabinet. Mr. Banda retained the portfolios of foreign affairs, agriculture, jus-tice and works and supplies. rines, last November, and to an at-tack that killed Airey Neave, a British member of Parliament, at the House of Commons in March,

Thomas McMahon for the murder of Lord Mountbatten, a distant cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, in November, 1979, along the west-ern coast of Ireland. Francis McGirl, the second defendant, was acquitted of the killing, which was claimed by the IRA.

In Belfast, meanwhile, the Britisb government announced Wednesday a £90-million (\$173million) program to aid the ailing economy of Northern Ireland, where one worker in five is unemployed. The increase will bring total economic aid to Northern Ireland to about £200 million for fiscal 1982-83.

#### Noraid Called IRA Agent NEW YORK (Reuters) - A U.S. appeals court has ruled that the Irish Northern Aid Committee,

lower-court ruling ordering the committee, known as Noraid, to comply with U.S. law regarding foreign agents. Noraid registered in 1971 but the government said it had out provided information about offices, affiliates, financial dealings and other activities, in-

it is a froot for the IRA.

### a town does not live up to its promises." The exact role for Soli-Repression in Poland Appears to Split Church Hierarchy

sume his activities "as a trade un-The following dispatch is based on information reaching The New York Capt. Wieslaw Gornicki, a press adviser to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzel-ski, Poland's premier and Commu-Times from Poland.

The Roman Catholic Church hinist Party leader, added: "I caerarchy has been plunged into a crisis of conscience by the strict martial-law decree and the repres-

tegorically deny any Soviet in-volvement or prior knowledge" of sion of civil and trade union rights Capt. Gornicki, in Denmark for a meeting of the World Peace Council, said at a news conference in Poland. A difference in tone and substance in various appeals issued over the last three weeks points to

Most questions about the church's role in the crisis center on

a strong statement that was drawn

of the Episcopate, which is headed by the primate and inclodes Po-land's bishops, but was held back

at the last moment. In compelling

language, the document attacked the military takeover as "a blow

applied to the hopes and expecta

tions of society that one could solve long-term problems by means of a national understand-

'Disgust and Extreme Hate'

"terrorized by military force," and it talked of "bitterness, disgust and

extreme hate" felt by powerless workers. It concluded that the

church and society should concen-

trate on freeing prisoners and re-viving Solidarity, while praying for

further than any other church mes-

sage so far in condemning martial

law, but the authorities were atle

The bishops' statement west

peace and national unity.

It said the entire nation was

Dec. 16 by the General Council

that he hoped Mr. Walesa could resume his activities as a trade unn split in the hierarchy. An early ion leader but that "there can be call by the primate, Archbishop
Jozef Glemp, for Poles to remain
calm and "temper anger" was read
by some members of the Solidarity no place in Poland for a political party called Solidarity."

As for Mr. Walesa's whereabouts, Capt. Gornicki said, "He has been placed in a luxury villa outside Warsaw, with daily visits by high-ranking officials of the church and sovernment." union and sympathizers and by some elergymen themselves as supportive of the martial-law governthe church and government.

Instead of using his moral weight to bring public pressure on the anthorities, Archbishop Glemp In Tokyo, Premier Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday that Japan will bold talks with the Soviet Union as has worked in private to try to arscheduled on Jan. 20 and 21 unless range contacts between the authorthere is direct Kremlin intervenities and moderate elements of the tion in Poland. suspended independent union.
Above all, he has tried to bring re-Bilateral problems between the Soviet Union and Japan are rather lief and arrange for the release of more important" than Polish prob-lems, Mr. Suzuki said. detainees, who, according in the government, number about 5,000.

Russia Makes Loan

LONDON (Reuters) — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday a loan to Poland on "convenient terms" to cover last year's trade deficit and to permit continued purchases of Soviet gas, oil, raw

The arrangement was part of a trade protocol signed Wednesday by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish forcien trade minimum. ish foreign trade minister, and Ni-kolai Patolichev, the Sovies foreign Warsaw radio, monitored by the

British Broadcasting Corp., said that "for the negative balance of turnover last year and the lack of equilibrium in turnover this year, the Soviet Union has granted Po-land long-term financial credits on convenient terms amounting to 2.7 billion rubles" (about \$3.4 billion).

**Britain Protests** LONDON (AP) — The British Foreign Office delivered a protest Wednesday to the Soviet Embassy over the jamming of BBC radio broadcasts to Poland.

from several sources suggest that a larly active in calling for legal rec-senior member of the Polithuro, ognition of the independent farm. In his first message after martial Kazimierz Barcikowski, visited Archbishop Glemp and persuaded him to withdraw it. Instead, a somewhat milder message from the archbishop himself was read at

church services the next day. But in what was possibly an act of dissent, or simply a problem of communication, n few elergymen read the stronger statement from their pulpits.

A well-informed Communist Party source said privately that he could not confirm that Mr. Barcikowski exerted pressure oo the archbishop. "But there were intense contacts," he said. The church's "moderate role," he added, had been "extremely helpful" to the government, although "not everything the church does has met with satisfaction."

Western diplomats who have conferred with the primate have reported that his major worry is that there eould be more bloodshed if workers resist openly and that this could lead to Soviet intervention. One diplomat said, The inference I make is that the church's first objective is to keep

Walesa and Negotiations "The church still sees itself in a mediating role, although that's a difficult role to play," the diplomat said. Archbishop Glemp has reportedly refused to negotiate directly with the government unless Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, is present. But contacts and talks are going on at a lower level, through Jerzy Kuberski, head of the government's Office of Religious Af-

situation is analogous in that in August, 1980, when Solidarity was born out of the strike mover At a critical juncture, the primate at the time, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who died last year, made a statement during the strike that was interpreted as an appeal in return in work.

A feeling among some workers and intellectuals then that the church was perhaps too cautious in the struggle for liberalization was quickly overcome when the church to quash it. Exactly how this was made it clear that it sympathized done is not known, but reports, with the movement. It was particumade it clear that it sympathized

ognition of the independent farmers' union, Rural Solidarity.

The roots of the church, which includes 90 percent of Poland's 36 million people among its follow-ing, are especially deep in the con-servative countryside. But now the church owes a debt to Solidarity just as Solidarity owes a debt to the church. With the growth and consolidation of the union, the church gained in political power and in rights unheard of in a Communist country.

The government promoted Jerzy Ozdowski, a church-affiliated politician, to the position of deputy premier. In September, 1980, the church was given the right to broadcast Sunday Mass over the radio for the first time since World

No one doubts Archbishop Glemp's sincerity and motivation

In his first message after martial law was declared, he said on Dec. 13: "The church will be unyielding when it comes to defending buman life. It does not matter if the church is accused of cowardice. And therefore, in this state of martial law, it will call for peace. I shall plead even if I must plead on my knees: Do not start a fight between Poles. Do not give your lives away, brother workers, because the price of human life will be very

In the same homily, the primate attacked martial law as "a tram-pling on human dignity." But the net effect of the message was that resistance to the authorities, who have arms at their disposal, would be both futile and dangerous for

the country.

It was, no doubt, a realistic assessment, but the fact that the gov-

What do you expect from the church?" a young, embittered Soli-darity worker said the next day.

ate in its private contacts. A communication from Pope John Pau-II, who is Polish, carried by his special envoy. Archbishop Luig. Poggi, reportedly called on Gen Jaruzelski to end martial law a soon as possible. The church is also sponsoring a campaign to provide persons in detention with warm elothes, extra food and med

### U.S. Group Reports Rise in Anti-Semitism

By William G. Blair New York Times Service NEW YORK - The number of

reported anti-Semitic incidents in the United States in 1981 was more than double the previous year's figure, according to a survey by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. In its 21st annual survey, re-

leased Tuesday, the league report-ed 974 episodes of anti-Semitic vandalism against private and public property and 350 bodily assaults or harassments against indi-vidual Jews and Jewish institurions. The incidents occurred in 31 states and the District of Colum-

The comparable figures for 1980 were 377 and 112 from 28 states and the nation's capital. There were 120 reported incidents of vandalism in 1979 and 49 in 1978. The bodily assault and harassment category was first monitored by the Jewish civic organization in 1980.

The overwhelming majority of such vandalism as swastika daub ings and anti-Jewish graffiti. Less squotient of anti-Jewish hostility than 3 percent involved arson and just beneath the surface of Ameribombings.

For the second consecutive year, according to the study. New York, California, New Jersey and Massachusetts reported the most vandalism incidents, about 65 percent of the national total. The New York figure was 326, California's 150, New Jersey's 94 and Massachusetts' 59

"While on its face the statistical increase is profoundly disturbing. the real significance of the phe-nomenon should not be reduced to a ratio," Nathan Perlmutter, the national director, said at the league's headquarters in New

Society Responding

"There is no measure for the shock of confronting a swastika smeared on one's home or house of worship, nor for the fear and indignity suffered when anti-Semific threats are received over a tele-

While observing that vandalism and harassment were not "the only measure of anti-Semitism in our The overwhelming majority of society, the report stressed again last year's incidents consisted of as it had the year before that "they are an indication of n disturbing

However, both the study and Mr. Perimutter emphasized tha American society was beginning u respond by enacting stricter law and stepping up law enforcement They said that eight states — Ari zona, California, Maryland, Nes Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhod Island and Washingtoo - enacte such laws last year.

The sharpest increase over the year in reported vandalism incidents was found by the league' survey to have occurred in Mary land and Pennsylvania, whic placed fifth and sixth respectivel in the total oumber of such epi sodes. The number rose to 51 i Maryland and to 50 in Pennsylve nia from one in each state to 1980

Mr. Perlmutter said some of th increase resulted from "better re porting by Jewish communitie and greater attention by police, but he added that there was ev dence that "many anti-Semitic ir cidents go unreported."

The survey found that 85 per cent of the 114 persons arreste across the nation in connectiowith acts of anti-Semitic vanda ism, bodily assaults and haras; ments were 20 years old

11038

The attack was the first of its kind against a leading public offi-cial to the Irish Republic. The doctor's forensic testimony was crucial to the conviction of

an official of the Irish Justice Department.

Malawi President

The Associated Press SALISBURY — President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has an-nounced changes in his govern-ment and the ruling party that in-

Bakili Muluzi was dismissed as

minister.

a New York organization, is an agent of the IRA.

cluding the dissemination of politi-

cal propaganda. Noraid, which raises money to aid Roman Catholic families Northern Ireland, has denied that

peatedly over the radio, al a speech by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who imposed martial law, made it appear to some that Archbishop Glemp had acted in conjunction with the regime.

"It is playing out its traditional role — telling the people to obey just when they shouldn't obey." The church has been less moder-

### Clark Moves Quickly Into New Position as U.S. Security Adviser

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — William P.
Clark moved swiftly into his new job as President Reagan's national security adviser, taking part in presidential talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and running the agenda of a Na-

tional Security Council meeting.
David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Tuesday that Mr. Clark would begin his daily briefings of Mr. Reagan "in a matter of days." That practice, common under pre-vious administrations, was suspended during the tenure of Mr. Clark's predecessor, Richard V. Allen. Its reinstitution was taken as an indication of the enhanced authority being given Mr. Clark in the White House hierarchy.

In an effort to curb disarray in the administration's foreign policy pronouncements, Mr. Clark was also understood to be pushing for a procedure that would require pri-or clearance from the National Secirrity Council for public statements on foreign affairs by senior White House officials. While other presidential advisers were said to endorse the need to tighten the ad-ministration's control of public statements, a White House source said no firm rules had been issued.

Loyalist Favored

-At the State Department, Secre-tary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was reported to want to promote Walter J. Stoessel Jr., under-secretary of state for political af-fairs, to Mr. Clark's old job as the department's second-ranking fig-ure and then to move Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary for Eirropean affairs, into the No. 3 post, replacing Mr. Stoessel.

#### **Labor Mends** Rift With U.S. Democrats

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON - Labor and Democratic Party leaders have formally ended their trial separation, vowing to live and work together at least until the Republicans have been forced out of the White House and the Senate majority.

The reunification occurred Tuesday at the initial meeting of the Democratic National Committee's new 20-member Labor Council, which has as its first goal the election of a pro-labor Congress

· Creation of the council marks the reaffirmation of the ... partnership between working men and women, organized labor and the national Democratic Party. the committee chairman, Charles

Mr. Manatt labeled the council as the party's tangible "recognition that in the last 10 years organized labor has not taken a direct, active role in the party's activities."

Hostility Toward Reagan But Mr. Manatt implied that the

basic material used in putting together the Labor Council - a tennous amalgam of liberal and conservative union presidents — was hostility toward the Reagan administration's domestic policies. In its first year in office, the administration has shown itself to be "the most anti-union, anti-worker administration in this country in the last 50 years," Mr. Manatt said.

Robert F. Bonitati, the White
House chief of labor liaison, objected to that description Tuesday. "I think it would be far healthier if the labor representatives would take a more bipartisan approach," be said. "Instead of putting all their eggs in one basket, they should be making a conscientious effort to participate in the Republican Party at national, state and local levels."

The co-chairman of the council,

Glenn E. Watts, president of the 508,000-member Communications Workers of America, said that much of organized labor has decided to return to the Democrats because of mistreatment from such Republicans as Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, chairman of the Sennte Committee on Labor and Human Resources, who has frequently opposed organized labor's legislative programs.

Prime Target

Mr. Walts said that Sen. Hatch would be a prime target for remov-al in the November elections. Mr. Watts said that labor "will spend all of the money we can get our hands on" to get Sen. Hatch out of

Mr. Watts, who also holds a regular seat on the Democratic National Committee, said that while his service on the Labor Council means that the communications union has "an association" with the Democratic Party, union mem-bers who are Republicans or who want to support Republicans will not be forced to support union

leadership in political matters.
John T. Joyce, president of the
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen and also a co-chairman of the Labor Council, said the unions' affiliation with the Democrats "essentially is an organizational relationship that real-ly begins with issues." It does not mean the unions "will stand to one side" if those issues are not ad-dressed, he said.

2 More Spanish Oil Deaths

MADRID — Two more persons have died from consuming adulterated cooking oil in Spain, bringing the fatality count to 234 since last May, Spanish health officials said.

But high-level administration sources said there was some sentiment at the White House and among conservatives outside the administration for filling the No. 2 job at the State Department with a longtime Reagan loyalist rather than a career diplomat like Mr. Stoessel, who has previously served as ambassador to the Soviet Union, Poland and West Germa-

These sources said conservatives were promoting Laurence H. Silberman, a former ambassador to Yugoslavia and an ontspoken conservative who had a senior po-sition in Mr. Reagan's foreign policy transition team. Two other favorites of longtime

Reagan loyalists are James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance and a for-mer senator from New York, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S.

delegate to the United Nations.

Reports that Mr. Haig wants to put Mr. Eagleburger into the No. 2 spot at the State Department brought a sharp negative reaction from conservatives. They have long fought against a high appointment for Mr. Eagleburger because of his long service as an aide to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But Mr. Haig was reported by associates to want to give Mr. Eagleburger broad responsibilities rather than having him concentrate only on Europe.

#### Mexico's Envoy Recalled Over U.S. **Immigration Shift**

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has recalled its ambassador to Washington, Hugo B. Margain, for consultations over a recent change in U.S. immigration policy that will make tens of thousands of Mexicana is the U.S. sands of Mexicans in the United

States vulnerable to deportation. "We are very concerned about this matter," said a Mexican diplomat who requested anonymity. He said his government believes that at least 20,000 Mexicans in the United States would be affected by the move. Jorge Bustamante, an influential government immigration adviser, estimated the figure at 100,000, while U.S. sources put it al less than 50,000.

Mr. Margain's recall on Tuesday was the government's first reaction to the oews that Mexicans who had applied for legal residency in the United States under the terms of the so-called "Silva letter" are being informed that the document is no longer valid.

The Silva letter, which grew our of a 1977 lawsuit, allowed immi-grants inside the United States to apply for a letter which, in effect, became a temporary permit for them to remain pending the possibility that they might receive an official visa. The lawsuit argued that immigration quotas for Western Hemisphere residents had been ap-Last month, however, the U.S.

plied in a discriminatory fashion. State Department determined that anyone who might qualify for such a visa had received one already.

Police Recover Arms Stolen Near Toulouse

TOULOUSE, France - Police have recovered all the weapons stolen by gangsters from a French military arms depot ocar Toulouse in November, justice officials have announced. Several different groups of political extremists had become the contract of been suspected of carrying out the

The 115 submachine guns and four beavy machine guns were found Monday buried in a field about 30 miles (50 kilometers) from Foix Barracks, from where they were stolen, the officials said Tuesday. They said several known criminals had been arrested in connection with the raid, including a former conscript at the barracks.

remember the Depression.

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service DETROIT — For the first time in many years, Col. Clarence Kinnett has begun to

"It's the kind of memory you tend to sub-merge, if you can," said Col. Kinnett, who

directs the Salvation Army's northeastern

Ohio region. "I had to pull my little red wag-

on down to the county welfare to pick up the

dried beans and the prunes and the canned

beef, right through the center of town. You know, I can still feel the sting of that experi-

That long-buried memory of the knowing

looks of others has been brought back to Col. Kinnett by the faces of the people com-

ing to the Salvation Army's hot meal centers

in Cleveland, Akron and Youngstown these

young men and women who never thought they would need the charity of a free meal and a bag of groceries. But this industrial region is faltering and the surprise and the

shame show in their faces.

increasingly, he said, they are the faces of

"We hear it over and over again," he said.

The men and women who have lost their

jobs io the area's worst industrial slide in

decades are coming in ever greater numbers

to sit on the worn benches of steamy soup

kitchens in churches and community centers.
For Christmas, 1980, for example, Col.
Kinnett's group distributed 25,000 food

"They say, 'You know, I've never had to ask for anything before in my life — I never thought I'd ever have to be here.'



A woman was rescued after her car stalled in floodwater in Petaluma, near San Francisco

#### 28 Killed in Northern California Storm

From Agency Disputches
SAN FRANCISCO — At least 28 deaths had been reported Wednesday after one of the most destructive rainstorms to hit the San Francisco

Police said the death toll could rise when rescuers cleared giant mudslides in the area. The storm, which whipped into Northern California on Sunday, began to subside Tuesday morning.

Property damage was estimated at \$100 million, including more than \$20 million in Marin County, across the Golden Gate Bridge from San Francis co. Houses collapsed when the earth beneath them turned into flowing mud following record rainfalls Sunday night and Monday.

Gov. Edmind G. Brown Jr. declared a state of emergency late Tuesday for the six counties hardest hit by the storm — Marin, Sonoma, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Contra Costa and Humboldt — freeing state money for repair work.

In San Francisco, 6.3 inches of rain (about 16 centimeters) fell at International Airport, the heaviest downfall in a 24-hour period in the area in more than 50 years. Heavy snowfall buried mountain passes to the east and oorth. The Golden Gate Bridge was closed for only the thrid time in its history at midmorning Tuesday by mudslides that blocked the northern approaches.

Three children were buried by a mudslide that overran a home at Pacifica, a suburb 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of San Francisco. Workers using giant night lights mounted on trucks late Tuesday found the bodies of the three children in the beds of their collapsed house.

Farther south, in the village of Ben Lomond, in the mountains above Santa Cruz, up to 15 persons were feared buried in the wreckage of eight

The sheriff's office in Santa Cruz County said one woman was last seen being carried toward the sea by the raging San Lorenzo River, a usually small stream that flows through Santa Cruz.

A couple and their young son were missing in an airplane that was presumed to have gone down in the Sierra Nevada near Tioga Pass above Yosemite National Park.

Meteorologists said the storm originated near the Hawaiian Islands and, because it was tropical, carried a much heavier moisture content than the usual winter storms in the area that begin in the Alertian Islands.

The nature of the soils around San Francisco Bay had a role in the extreme damage. The soils mostly are adobelike clays that the sun bakes brick-hard in the dry summers, but that absorb so much water during rains that steep hillsides begin

Army and was trained by its tech-

called "the dirty tricks brigade."
He said he quit in 1972, after getting into trouble over his side-

line currency dealings while based in New Delhi, and started out on

Mr. Terpil said that one of his

big deals was selling the late shah \$48 million worth of equipment to

listen in ou telephone conversa-

and that he may oever actually

The director put the point to William Colby, head of the CIA from 1973 to 1976, who said that it

could have been possible to pul an

agent into deep cover, but that be did not know the full circum-

Mr. Thomas charged that Mr. Terpil's sales included instruments

of torture. Mr. Terpil recounted

working for the security service of Marshal Amin in Kampala, but

said that although he sometimes

heard screams from the basement.

he never participated in torture

have left the organization.

stances of the Terpil case.

services division, which he

### Ex-CIA Operative, on British TV, Describes Role as Arms Supplier

The Associated Press LONDON - Frank E. Terpil, a former CIA agent, has appeared on a British television program and calmiy told how he sold guns, explosives and poisons to clients including Libya's Col. Moamer Qudhafi, the former Ugandan dic-tator Idi Amin, and the late shah

Mr. Terpil, currently a fugitive from a 53-year prison sentence in New York for gunrunning, was the central figure in a documentary Tuesday night called "The Most Dangerous Man in the World."

His other clients, according to the program, included the Turkish terrorists known as the Gray Wolves, who trained Mehmet Ali Agea, the man who shot Pope John Paul II. Mr. Terpil did not deny it. The program depicted Mr. Terpil, 43, as a dealer in death, willing to self equipment and advice to

anyone able to pay.

Asked if the politics of his clients did not bother him, Mr. Terpil smiled and replied: "I regard myself as neutral and commer-cial."

The director of the program, Antony Thomas, whose movie, "Death of a Princess," in 1980 strained British-Saudi relations, said be spent five days last summer filming Mr. Terpil in Beirut, and another six months shooting background in the Middle East, Africa, Britain and the United States.

Mr. Terpil was indicted by a U.S. grand jury last November on charges that he conspired to sell arms, ammunition and coding devices to the Amin regime. In 1980, he and another former U.S. intelligence agent, Edwin P. Wilson, were charged with shipping explosives to Libya to be used in train- he joined the CIA from the U.S.

ing terrorists.
Mr. Thomas said that Mr. Terpil was last seen in Beirut last Nov. 7, when he disappeared. He said the American is believed to have been kidnapped by Syrian security forces with whom he was in con-

On the program, Mr. Terpil said

#### Ex-Green Beret **Gets 2 Years for Shooting Libyan**

New York Times Service FORT COLLINS, Colo. former Green Beret convicted last month of two misdemeanor assault charges in the 1980 shooting of a Libyan student here has been sentenced to serve two years in prison. A U.S. District Court judge im-

posed the maximum sentence Tuesday for each of the two counts on which Eugene A. Tafoya, 48, was convicted, and ordered that the terms be served concurrently. Mr. Tafoya was released on bail pending an appeal.

Mr. Tafoya was depicted by pro-secutors as a hired killer who had bungled the slaying of Faisal Za-gallai, a student at Colorado State University. The student was described as a critic of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Mr. Zagallai, who was shot twice in the head, survived the attack, but lost the vision in his right

Prosecutors said they believed Mr. Tafoya had been hired by Ed-win P. Wilson on behalf of Libya.

U.S. Soup Kitchens Recall Great Depression

Humiliation Shows on Faces of the Unemployed and Their Families

baskets. This year, the figure was about 35,000. The number of people who came for free Thanksgiving and Christmas meals this year was double the number of last year.

The Capucin Brothers Soup Kitchen here

in Detroit served 135,483 hot bunches in 1980. The figure for 1981, calculated only

Two years ago, the St. Benedict's Meal Program in Milwaukee averaged 300 meals a day. Today it is averaging 500.

Pattern Confirmed

Nationally, the Salvation Army estimates that demand for its free meals is running 10

percent to 30 percent above last year's level, and conversations with the directors of such

centers confirm the apparent pattern: the

hungry crowds are younger, there are more families with children, and the parents can-

Their stories are usually that the father

' said Lewis Hickson, general manager

worked at Chrysler or GM or Ford, was laid

off, and they have exhausted all their bere-

of the Capucin Brothers Soup Kitchen here.

"So they've been forced into the social wel-

fare system, and they just can't make ends

In addition to providing hot lunches to all

comers, the Capucin kitchen, which has been operating since the Great Depression, also

gives destitute families emergency food packages worth about \$60.

In August, 1980, 941 families asked for the food packages, and 446 were found to be desperate enough to qualify, Mr. Hickson said. Last August, 1,673 families came secking the food bags, and 1,078 were found to have no other way of feeding themselves.

through November, was 145,645.

not find work.

meet any more."

Agreement on Guilty Plea

"Five years ago it was safe to say that 95 percent of the street people we saw were chemically addicted, to drugs or alcohol or whatever," said Brother Steve Gliko, who runs the St. Benedict's Meal Program in

Reality of Unemployment

homeless and jobless people, not addicts," be went on. "They're not out in the streets by choice but because of economic and political

forces. Among our guests today, being out of

work is the reality, not the exception any-

Deborah McEvoy, one of the managers of

"We're getting a lot of young men," she

said. "They come in and say, I don't want to

be here, I wouldn't be here if I didn't have to

be,' and either they've had jobs or they've

been on General Assistance. Either way,

they've been cut."

Cuts in social programs by the Reagan ad-

cuts in social programs by the Reagan administration, aimed at revitalizing the nation's economy by reducing government spending, are being widely felt, several free-meals group reported. "Oh, it's definitely having an effect," Mr. Hickson said.

Brother Stele of St. Benedict's agreed that the cuts in social programs were causing hardship.

"You can always tell the family or the cou-ple that's oew" he said. "Their heads are always down, and they're very grateful for absolutely everthing. They eat very quickly, and then they dickly disappear. They're just so ashamed."

the Manna Meals programs at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Detroit, sees the same

"Today, 70 percent of our guests are just

WASHINGTON (AP) — Douglas M. Schlachter Sr., accused of supervising a terrorist training project in Libya for Mr. Wilsoo and Mr. Terpil, has agreed to plead guilty to two counts of an 11-count indictment, a federal prosecutor said Wednesday.

### 'Enterprise Zone' Plan By Reagan Is Reported

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved in principle a plan to create up to 75 "enterprise zones" in rundown urban areas, offering companies special tax breaks to move into them and create new jobs.

Sources said the plan, one of the few new domestic programs the president has embraced, could be included in his State of the Union and budget messages this year.

Meanwhile, sources said the president also has approved as one of the new cuts in his budget for next year a \$1-billion reduction in the government's basic welfare program, Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC).

#### New Age Limit

The administration also is expected to propose making the "workfare" system of welfare payments compulsory. States now have the right to decide whether to adopt the approach, which ties benefits to a work requirement.

It is also expected to propose cutting off the parents' benefits when the child reaches the age of 16, instead of the current 18; counting federal fuel assistance received by an AFDC family as income when determining AFDC benefits; prorating shelter costs if the welfare family lives with anoth-

the wentage rainby lives with about-er family; and several other items. The proposed AFDC reduction, which is designed to help reduce what officials say could be a \$150-billion federal deficit in fiscal 1983 if no spending cuts or tax increases are made, would be in addition to

are made, would be in addition to the \$1 billion already cut from fed-eral AFDC ontlays in fiscal 1982. Rep. Jack F. Kemp, a Republi-can from New York who has spon-sored an "enterprise zone" bill of his own along with Rep. Robert Garcia, Democrat of New York, and an unusual coalition of conand an unusual coalition of con-servatives and liberals, said in an servatives and incerais, said in an interview Tuesday that "it's my understanding that the president has approved, in principle and conceptually," a plan designed to revive economically depressed cities with a cow series of special tax credits and write-offs.

#### 25 Zones a Year

Rep. Kemp, as well as sources at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, said that all the specifics of the write-off plan

are "nol locked in."

But in general, the sources said, the plan envisions creation of up to 25 zones a year for the next three years; elimination of the capital gains tax on investments in the zones; allowance of a tax credit of possibly \$1,500 a year for each low-income worker an employer hires for work in the zone; provision of a similar tax credit or deduction for the employer on Social Security and other similar taxes paid for each employee; creation

#### tions in Tchran and "bug his own government and secret police." **Draft Registration** Mr. Thomas suggested that the smoothness of Mr. Terpil's opera-tioos in different equatries stemmed from his CIA contacts Said to Be Backed **By Weinberger**

New York Times Services
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
Defense Caspar W. Weinberger
and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended to President Reagan that registration of young men for a possible military draft be continued, even though Mr. Reagan has pledged to abolish it, administration and congressional officials

Mr. Weinberger reportedly recently extolled progress in recruiting and retention of military personnel and expressed conviction that the volunteer force could suc-

The chief spokesman for the Pentagon, Henry E. Catto Jr., de-clined Tuesday to confirm Mr. Weinberger's recommendation.
But Mr. Catto acknowledged that
the Joint Chiefs of Staff Javored a continuation of draft registration. The recommendation and a report from a military manpower com-mission established by the president and headed by Mr. Weinberger have gone to the White House, and an announcement of Mr. Reagan's decision is expected shortly, the officials said.

The administration recently postponed the beginning of pro-secutions of young men who had failed to register for the draft, pending the president's decision.

of a federal tax credit of perhaps \$450 per worker in the zones, provided they meet certain conditions such as having previously been on welfare or unemployed; and the granting of special investment tax credits for investments made in the zones, possibly 10 percent on con-

struction, 5 percent on machinery and 3 percent on light machinery. Rep. Kemp said his coalition would be opposed to the "undoing of safety and environment" laws as a way to stimulate business in the zones and that he wants assurances that any new jobs would go to the low-income people already living in the zones.

The sources said the administration may also propose requiring at least one parent to enroll in "workfare" if there are two parents in the family, requiring all AFDC appli-cants to search for a job, and counting public aid received from other programs by crippled chil-dren in a family as part of its basic income for AFDC calculations.

#### **Tooth Decay** Drops Among U.S. Children

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Touth decay among American chil-dren was cut by one-third in the past decade, mainly because of fluoridated water supplies and

Fifty-nine percent of chil-dren aged 5 to 11 had never had a cavity, according to the latest oationwide survey by the Research. Among youngsters between 5 and 17 years old, 37 percent were "caries-free" decay-free — according to this 1979-80 study. Between 1971 and 1973 the figure was 28 per-

year-olds were caries-free in the last survey, possibly because they had had a longer exposure to sugar in drinks, foods and snacks, and shorter exposure to fluoridated water or fluoride toothpaste.

### U.S. Small Cars Safer Than Japan's in Study

By Peter Behr

Wathington Past Service
WASHINGTON - A report by

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, a research group supported by U.S. auto insurance firms, said its study is the first comparison of highway fatalities involving U.S. and Japanese-built

pares the number of fatalities of

In the case of single-vehicle crashes in 1980, there were 16.4 fa-talities for every 100,000 Japanese-made small subcompacts registered in the United States compared with 11.6 fatalities for 100,000 U.S.-built cars of comparable size.

#### **Fatal Collisions**

One of the nation's major insurance companies, the United Services Aotomobile Association, held a series of news conferences study. The association is a cooper-

"The safety advantages of American-made cars should be made known," said Robert F. McDermott, president of the association. "We are not trying to persuade [policyholders] to drive particular cars, only providing infor-mation to consider in reaching their buying decisions."

Neither the institute oor Mr. McDermott's company offered theories to explain the reported difference between the U.S. and Japanese-built cars. Although Japanese small subcompacts have a slightly smaller wheelbase than comparable U.S.-made cars, that distinction is not true for com-

The data on fatalities by car model are collected by the Nation-al Highway Traffic Safety Administration through its Fatal Accident Reporting System. The safety administration had reported previously that occupants of small cars are in much greater risk of death or injury in collision with large cars because of the difference in

impact forces related to vehicle weight.

The new study supports that conclusion. In all crashes reported in 1980, there were 15.6 deaths per 100,000 registered full-sized cars, 23.8 fatalities involving compact and small compact cars, and 34.1 fatalities involving small subcom-

an auto insurance industry group says small Japanese cars are significantly more dangerous than American-made cars of comparable size, based on a study of government data on fatal auto

drivers and occupants by car mod-el with the oumbers of registered cars of each model to obtain a fatality ratio. The study divides sub-

talities resulting from collisions between small cars and other cars. showing that there were 23.6 fatalities per 100,000 Japanese-built cars and 18 fatalities for the American-

ative group for military officers.

Looking at crashes involving only a single car, the study report-

### Margaret C. Banning, Novelist, Dead at 90

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Margaret Culkin Banning, 90, a women's rights advocate and author of 40 books and more than 400 short stories in a career that spanned six decades, died Monday while working on another novel.

Mrs. Banning's novels included "Enough To Live On" (1939), "Fallen Away" (1951), which dealt

#### **OBITUARIES**

with mixed-religion marriages, and "The Vine and the Olive" (1965), about birth control. She frequently appeared in the Reader's Digest and many other magazines.

Mrs. Banning went to England to study the conditions of British working women during World War II, and after the war she worked in refugee camps in Germany and

Hans Conned LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Hans Conried, 64, the versatile comedi- of a heart attack.

an who delighted radio, television, movie and stage audiences with his ability to mimick exotic accents, died Tuesday of a heart attack. Mr. Conried appeared in more than 100 movies and Broadway shows, but he was best-known to American television audiences as Uncle Tonoose on "The Danny Thomas Show" and as host of 'Fractured Flickers."

Thomas C. Bryant Jr. PHILADELPHIA (UPI) Thomas C. Bryant Jr., 51, a singer with the Ink Spots throughout the 1970s and a former bassist with such major jazz figures as Billie Holiday, Sarah Vaughan, John Coltrane, Dizzy Gillespie and Benny Goodman, died Sunday.

Francis McCarthy NEW YORK (UPI) — Francis McCarthy, 70, who during a 30year career with United Press International covered the Pacific Theater of World War II and the rise of Fidel Castro, died Monday

# fluoridated toothpaste.

National Institute for Dental

Only 17 percent of 12-to-17-

## ed 7.2 fatalities per 100,000 large cars, 11.4 fatalities for compact and small compact autos, and 14.4 fatalities for small subcompacts.

The occupants of small sub-

tal crashes with occupant fatalities

per registered vehicle as in full-size cars, nearly four times as many fa-tal single-vehicle rollover crashes,

and more than four times as many

fatal single-vehicle crashes involv

**Budget Cuts** 

To Slow U.S.

Jupiter Flight

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

"Galileo has been saved in the

ing occupant ejection."

compact cars are more than twice as likely as people in full-size cars to die in single-vehicle crashes," the institute reported. In small subcompacts, there are almost twice as many single-vehicle fron-

The study, issued Tuesday, com-

compacts into two categories, call-ing those with wheelbases of 96 inches or less small subcompacts.

### Washington Fost Service WASHINGTON — The space agency will keep its Galileo mission to Jupiter in 1985 but will be forced under the austere Reagan

administration budget to fly it there in a way that will put it at Jupiter in 1989 instead of 1987 as The institute also compared faplanned.

rew Reagan budget, but at a price, a Capitol Hill source said Tuesday. Uoder the new plan, the spacecraft will arrive at Juniter in the second quarter of 1989, which means the Galileo science team will have to be kept at work for an is accomplished."

There had been fear among space scientists that the Galileo mission to Jupiter would be lost in the Reagan budgets. But sources on Capitol Hill and inside the Reagan administration insisted Tucsday that it was still alive.

#### **Engine Development Delayed**

The upcoming Reagan space budgets postpone development of the hydrogen-fucled Centaur engine for use in the space shottle, which is why Galileo will not get to Jupiter until 1989. Galileo would have used the high-energy Centaur engine to fly a direct path to Jupiter, which would have taken only two years.

Postponing Centaur's use in the space shuttle means that Galileo will be carried into Earth orbit in 1985, then fired by a conventional upper-stage engine on a path around the sun and back to the en-virons of Earth in 1987. Moving at very high speeds, the spacecraft will then get a boost from the grav-ity of Earth that will speed it toward Jupiter as if it had been fired toward the planet by a Cen-

Also alive is the Voyager mission to Uranus and Neptune, encounters with the two planets that the Reagan administration had considered killing even though the Voyager spacecraft is already on its way to Uranus.

"This administration has no intention of throwing away such a rich mass of data for a relatively modest savings," the White House science adviser, George A. Key-worth 2d, told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science this

#### week in Washington. No Trip to Halley

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration had considcred abandoning Voyager after it flew by Saturn last summer, thus saving \$222 million over eight

Sources said that a mission to orbit Venus with a huge radar dish was postponed indefinitely. Killed also was any mission to Halley's comet when it flies around the sun

Halley is a comet that will not be visited by an American spacecraft," an administration source said Tuesday. "We will leave Halley up to the Russians, the Europeans and the Japanese."



### Herald Tribune

Page 4 Thursday, January 7, 1982

#### Static Over the Atlantic

It is always good to welcome Helmut Schmidt, and it was especially good to hear him agreeing with President Reagan that the Soviet Unioo had a responsibility for the Polish affair. Previously, the West German chancellor had not acknowledged any such connectioo. In his statement to his parliament on Dec. 18, for instance, he gave his heart to the Polish workers, but did not find occasion to observe that Moscow had a hand in crushing them. Oddly, at his press conference io Washingtoo oo Tuesday he insisted that he had so observed.

Or perhaps it is oot so odd. Chancellor Schmidt has put himself, along with his country, into a hard place in the last month. More than any other country, West Germany needs the physical and psychological assurances that flow from a firm American guarantee. In many ways, economic as well as strategic, Mr. Schmidt has made an immense contributioo to Atlantic solidarity. In respect to Poland, however, the chancellor has sometimes seemed to be listening to a distant voice, one suggesting that, for the pursuit of his strictly West German goals. Atlantic solidarity may not be the ultimate West German interest after all. His slowness to call a Soviet spade a spade is one part of this. His amnesia concerning his prior statements is another.

It is sometimes suggested that the Reagan administration, as others did in the past, de-

mands an excessive degree of deference from its European allies and ignores their special circumstances. Whatever the truth of this rap in the past, we do oot think it applies to Mr. Reagan in this period. What he has wanted and what, we think, most Americans would want -- is not that the West Germans and the other Europeans should instantly snap a salute to the White House, sever all of their ties with the East and revert to old-style Cold War while the president, confusing a rank campaign promise with holy writ, continues to ship Moscow grain. No, what has been wanted really is simply an uncluttered acknowledgment that Europeans and Americans are on the same wavelength: that they empathize equally with the Poles' striving, that they coodemn equally the sources of the Poles' tragedy. Is that so much?

Things are better after Chancellor Schmidt's talks. But they are not good enough to support easily the burdens that events will keep pressing on the bridge that the NATO powers have been trying to throw across the Atlantic for 30 years. The allies' diverse reactions to the Afghan invasion were explained at the time by the remoteness of Afghanistan. Poland is Europe. On both sides of the Atlantic, it is a time to look hard at what the West's diverse reactions to the Polish crackdown have revealed, to ask the hard questions and to avoid the pat answers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### **Foreign Policy Promoted**

It is high time that President Reagan got someone in his inner circle to coordinate foreign policy full-time. William Clark comes to the job with only a year's experience in world affairs, as deputy secretary of state. He will not, therefore, have much independent knowledge or sensitivity about the advice flowing to the president. But, unlike the hapless Richard Allen, he has a long association with Reagan and is promised regular access to the Oval Office. That means that important conflicts can now come to Reagan in timely fashion. It also offers a new chance to impose the president's priorities on the capi-

tal's most powerful bureaucracies. With a better White House operation, it is at least conceivable that Reagan would have been spared the imbroglio over selling AWACS to Saudi Arabia. He might have learned earlier that delay on arms control was damaging the Western alliance. He surely would have developed a policy on the Palestinian question and made his meetings with Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat more fruitful. He might have done less empty furning over El Salvador and emerged with a less bellicose reputation. And he might now be far along in determining whether he can really afford the threat of an all-out arms race in his approach to the Soviet Union.

One new aide cannot compensate for this president's obvious inexperience in foreign affairs. But process counts, and the Reagan

team is commendably attempting a difficult midterm correction.

The job of national security adviser has had to be reinvented in each administration, because each modern president has wanted a different role. But in 30 years, none got by with the sort of low-level functionary that Allen became. Even strong secretaries of state cannot control military, economic and intelli-gence policies, all of which crucially impinge on diplomacy. The stronger the Cabinet heads, the fiercer their rivalries.

Only a full-time White House official can keep the departments in line and give the president fair account of their disagreements and disobedience — and then only if he has the president's confidence and ear.

Reagan wanted no super secretary of state, like Henry Kissinger, or second secretary, like Zbigniew Brzezinski. But they performed only as their presidents wanted. By downgrading Allen's office, Reagan did little to still Haig's jealousies, and increased the con-fusion and conflict all around.

Allen, it should be stressed, was faithful to his assignment. Had he been judged adequate for the job as now redefined, he might have survived despite his failure of judgment about that stray \$1,000 and other contacts with former foreign clients. But the president needed something more, and therefore someone else, from the start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



When the Taxi to Cairo Stops at El Arish

EL ARISH, Sinai — By the time you read this, I will not be at this makeshift gateway between Egypt and the remaining Israeli-occupied sliver of the Sinai desert. I am not sure where I will be. But this is where I was brought up short after setting out by taxi to Cairo from Tel Aviv.

The idea was to get some sense of what it is like for Israelis to have even just one open border (other than the sea), to be on more or less peaceful terms with at least one nextdoor-oeighboring state, to be able to drive, in the spirit of Camp David, from, let's say, the Galilee to the Aswan dam.

The Israeli-Egyptian border passage will be even freer and easier after April 25, the deadline for the final Israeli withdrawal. Then, if all goes well, the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty comes into full force. But passage is feasible now, given a some-what better idea of exactly how (and when)

to go about it than I set out with. Result: What I got in the course of a long day's drive was not so much a sense of new

Israeli running room as an acute awareness of why Israelis feel hemmed in, beleaguered, confronted all around by clashing cultures — and of how this, justifiably, must affect Israeli actions and attitudes.

By way of setting my mind at ease, my friend Simon at the wheel stopped hy his apartment on the way out of town to pick up a revolver. "Arabs," he explained cryptically. For good measure, he stopped again to pick up a hitchbiking Israeli policeman: "Now we have real security."

We didn't need it. The wisdom of my de-

By Philip Geyelin

cision to pass up the easy thing — a 45-minute trip hy air — was reinforced by flashing gimpses of Bedouins on camels, small boys galloping donkeys along the highway, the colorbul clutter of fruit stands in the Gaza trip, the famous Sinai

in the Gaza strip, the famous Sinai.

The pulse quickens and visions of Cairo dance on the bright waves of sand as you draw up to this Israeli eheckpoint. There, a lone and languid guard raises his head only long enough to advise you that the border is closed. There are oo Egyptian border officials working today, to Egyptian taxis on the other side to take you the rest of the way. (Israeli taxis are not allowed across.)

No Way, Heathen Why? Because, infidel, this is Friday,

Egypt's "Sunday," a Moslem holiday.
Your wiser side says there is no use arguing. But police barriers are oot for journalists. A sympathetic official in a nearly office gets permission from a superior to pass me through if the Egyptian soldiers on the their side are amenable. They are not, understandably, without orders from above.

An antic effort is made by phone to pass a message to the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv for relay to an Egyptian contact in Cairo who might just be able to issue the necessary orders. But no, by the time that happened, if it could be made to happen, the ferry across the Suez Canal, assuming it was running, would be shut down.

Very well then: stay overnight at a ocarhy

hotel and make an early Saturday crossing? No way, heathen. Saturday is Israel's sab-hath and nobody will be on hand on the Israeli side of the line.

Fighting back claustrophobia. I thought of Jordan. Amman airport has frequent flights to Cairo. It's n mere matter of crossing the Allenby Bridge across the River Jordan. Certain categories of travelers, includ-

ing journalists, do it all the time.

But oever on Israel's "Sunday" (Saturday), when the hridge is barred from the Israeli side. And oot on the present Friday, because it is now 11:30 a.m., the Allenby Bridge is more than four hours away and it

closes at two in the afternoon.

By this time you are on level terms with the average Israeli citizen who cannot cross into Jordan in any event. Northward, Syria is buffered by United Nations peacekeeping forces, and blocked off. The same may be said for Lebanon: Only a fragile cease-fire saves that frontier from active hostilities.

Third countries flash through your mind: yprus, Greece, Turkey? By the vagaries of airline schedules, this would amount almost to a round trip to Rome at a cost of about \$1,000, not figuring the cost of an overnight stay, tips and taxis.

Any scenic ride, veteran travelers will tell ou, is worth taking both ways for two different views. The same may be true of the road from El Arish to Tel Aviv. But it is hard to tell, with your head in your hands contemplating your own lot (a two-day travel hang-up) and that of Israel: a way of life.

01982, The Washington Post.

The Dangerous Temptation Of a Portuguese President

By Kenneth Pottinger

L \_ o bom povo português — are self-con-sciously boycotting a documentary film of

tsbon — The good people of Portugal

Jobom povo português — are self-conlously boycotting a documentary film of
at name now showing in Lisbon.

The French and Brazilian press have
been about the film, which, in the words of
producer, Rui Simões, depiets the "colserve national madness" that gripped Porment's campaign for last year's general elections, and the majority vote it obtained indicates the electorate's desire for a thorough
change in the constitution. An attempt by
extra-parliamentary means to prevent this
world be an attack on the democrate will. that name now showing in Lisbon. The French and Brazilian press have raved about the film, which, in the words of its producer, Rui Simões, depiets the "collective national madness" that gripped Portugal for 19 months after the revolutionary return to democracy in 1974.

A cynical anarchistic yet often poetic documentary of the revolution, the film portrays the antics of leading political figures and ordinary citizens perhaps too accurately for it to be popular at this short distance from these extrates.

Yet despite the poor houses the documen-tary has refocused attention on events that still exercise deep influence, conditioning in-tellectual responses among leftists, fueling angry emotion on the right and generally being held responsible for the misfortunes that now plague Portugal.

Constitutional Test

The political scene is becoming confused under the weak leadership of the ruling cen-ter-right coalition, the Democratic Alliance, and amid a deeply worrisome economic criand amid a deeply worrisome economic crisis and increasing polemics over the revision of the Marxist-oriented 1976 constinution.

The changing of the constitution is turning into a battle between the governing coalition and influential circles around the moderately center-left president, António Ramalho Eanes, who wants to avoid any fundamental alterations.

Resignify the covernment wants changes

Basically, the government wants changes that will free the country of programmatic Marxist constraints and provide a frame-

tor, now totally in the hands of the state.

The new constitution is supposed to be considered early this year. If it is approved by the required two-thirds majority, it will be adopted before April 25, the eighth anniversary of the revolution.

The government is dependent on the Socialists, the main opposition party, for support io getting the charter through Parliament, but a concerted effort is developing to block this. Influential leftist ideologues around the president, supported by the

extra-parliamentary means to prevent this would be an attack on the democratle will.

A multi-party parliamentary committee working on the new charter has reportedly reached a consensus on abolition of the military watchdog body, the Council of the Revolution, and on curbs on the president's ability to choose the chiefs of the armed forces and to dismiss governments.

Consensus is still being sought on other controversial aspects, such as opening up the heavily nationalized economy to the private sector and redefining the banking sector, now totally in the hands of the state.

The new constitution is supposed to be

around the president, supported by the Communist Party, have reportedly sketched several alternatives for blocking the revision.

Head and Shoulders

The most extreme course, and for a number of reasons most unlikely, would be dismissal of the government by the president on the legitimate pretext of a loss of his confidence, and calling of new general elections. This solution would be costly, but it would technically present a preference cally the technically prevent a revision, since only the Parliament elected in 1980 has powers of constitutional revision.

A more likely scenario is energetic lobbying from presidential circles to encourage parliamentary defectors in the final vote and prevent the two-thirds majority necessary

for the bill to pass. If the constitution remains unchanged, the present administration would find it virtually impossible to carry out its promised reforms, and would probably resign, throw-ing the country into confusion, as no viable

alternative exists.

Presidential lobbying on this issue would be a marked and dangerous shift in the behavior of Gen. Eanes, which has always

First elected in 1976, he today stands head and shoulders above the politicians in popularity, a symbol of unity and continuity in the struggling young democracy. Howev-er, as a leading historian, José Antônio Saraiva, noted the other day, his prestige is being hour by the maneuvering of groups being hurt by the maneuvering of groups close to him who want him to seize absolute presidential power, in the mode of France's ... General de Gaulle.

This would destroy the delicate balance built into Portugal's semi-presidential sys-tem, which was designed to avoid extremism through the interplay of presidential and

parliamentary power.

The feeling that the country has a rudderless government is fueling the impetus toward presidential rule. An assertive administration that would make its personality felt would be the best defense against the drift to presidentialism, especially as the head of state has repeatedly indicated reluctance to play a Gaullist-style role. 61982, International Herald Tribune

### Jaruzelski the Savior, or Jaruzelski the Stooge?

By Vladislav Kraznov

The writer, a 1962 Soviet defector, is professor of Russian studies at the Monterey (Calif.) Institute of International Studies and a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

**Covering Polish Debts** The Polish government wants everyone to world markets generally failed to compete cither in quality or in price. Meanwhile, the know it has the money in hand to pay the current installments on its enormous foreign two oil crises of the 1970s held down consumer demand in the West. debt. The checks, it says, are in the mail. The money presumably comes from the Soviets But the Soviets have good reason to forestall Polish default. Western banks tend to - just in time to avert a massive Polish default this month. But the same crisis is likely

Other Opinion

Jan. 7: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

to recur repeatedly throughout the year. Poland's debt is the result of the deeply flawed economic strategy that it pursued in the last decade. The central idea was to borrow heavily abroad to build factories producing consumer goods for export. The exports were then to pay off the foreign loans and, in addition, buy the imports to raise the Polish standard of living. Unfortunately, the government insisted on maintaining the same rigid ceotralization of control that had contributed heavily to all the previous Polish

economic failures. The goods shipped into

According to George Will [IHT, Dec. 18], syndicated columnist: "Russia is using a sat-

ellite regime to suppress Poland and chill all

of Europe while Western statesmen beguile

themselves with sophistry about Russia's nonintervention." According to William F. Buckley Jr. [IHT, Dec. 23], syndicated co-

lumnist: "In Poland we see the best in the

Western soul. Elsewhere in the West, we can-

not do our part. Our irresolutioo may prove

1907: Cockfighting Crusade

HAVANA - At last the Liberals, to whom the

voters propose to turn over the new republic, have found a political issue, it is the restoration

have found a ponucal issue. It is the restoration of cockfighting, prohibited by a military order of the last American occupation and enforced by President Palma. El Rebelde, a party organ, announces that a big manifestation will be held to demand that Gov. Magoon rescind the order. It

says that the excursion trains from all parts of

the island will bring 100,000 people to this city

to protest against it. All the city bands will patri-

otically offer their services. The oewspaper declares that the masses will move on the palace,

and a committee will set forth that the Cubans

desire to fight cocks. The manifesto ends: "Cu-

bans, long live your national sport! Viva Cuba!"

Such quotes are worth rehearsing because

terminally effective."

A Weak Swipe at the Kremlin

regard the Soviet Union as the guarantor of all the loans to its East European clients, and a Polish failure would threaten to close down commercial credit to the whole Eastern bloc. That in turn would spread Poland's paralysis to its neighbors.

How long will the Russians keep paying the debt installments? If a default is to be prevented, it is they who will have to do it. The West ought to be ready to make substantial concessions to assist economic and political reform in Poland. But it is up to the Russians to finance martial law.

they come from the newspapers that carpet

the White House. They, as well as the feel-

ings they represent, are real enough: right-

wing pressure on an ostensibly right-wing

administration to put the boot into the

Kremlin - and into the damp capitals of

1932: Roosevelt to Stand

NEW YORK - Gov. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

of New York, still silent on the question of pro-hibition, has definitely entered the presidential,

race in a speech before the state legislature in

Albany, as John J. Raskob, chairman of the

Democratic national committee, seeks to bring

about a rapprochement between wet and dry

leaders in Washington that would result in the

party going into the presidential race with a pro-

hibition referendum plank in the platform. Roo-

sevelt, addressing the state assembly on local

problems, seized the opportunity to assail the leadership of President Hoover, and delved into

national problems in a way that left oo doubt

that his address was tantamount to announcing

his candidacy for the presidential nomination.

- From The Guardian (London).

time directed at Moscow.

detail and botched in timing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

C'TANFORD, Calif. - Appearances to the contrary, it is nei-ther wise nor diplomatic to dismiss Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's Military Council for National Salvation as a pupper government. The West should try to avoid using careful to point out that "Solidarsuch a term, lest it become a self-

fulfilling prophecy.

In spite of the mass violation of human rights implicit in military rule, Poland's present government and the general himself deserve at least some benefit of the doubt. We should not take too lightly the reports that in 1970, when he was minister of defense, Jaruzelski was placed under house arrest for refusing to use troops against rioting workers. In 1976 he defied the government again by declaring that Polish troops would not fire on Polish workers.

This considered, there must be some compelling reasons for his coup d'etat of Dec. 13. The Soviets may simply have told him to put his house in order - or else. In the circumstances, Jaruzelski could hardly be blamed for opting for 'order," especially because the 'else" was probably left menacingly anspecified.

The general's means were ruth-

There is a need to keep every possible line of communication open.

Europe. Such pressure is hard to resist. Mr. Reagan has not resisted, reluctantly unveilless, but that ruthlessness may have been motivated by a desire to eliminate any possibility of mass resistance, which would have drasing yet another package of sanctions, this It is, alas, necessary to say that the latest tically increased the prospect of di-rect Soviet intervention. bundle - however minimal - is both silly in Jaruzelski may have surprised and confounded not just the West but the Soviets as well. His Soviet

overseers may even wish to mini-mize his success; the Soviet press seems to report more acts of resistance to the military regime than are reported inside Poland.

Jaruzelski's efficiency and zeal
may evoke in the Soviets' mind an
unpleasant prospect of "Romanianization" of Poland — the entrenchment of a Communist regime that may be just as ruthless in the suppression of human rights as the Soviet regime, yet more inde-pendent in foreign affairs than Po-

land has ever been.
Urgent as it is, Jaruzelski undoubtedly realizes that the immediate objective of his coup - halting the country from sliding fur-ther into political chaos — is n comparably easier than his longterm, paramount task of making the country work. Whereas the ormer task could not have been ac

complished without the collaboration of the Sovints, the second task is unimaginable without the coopcration of the whole Polish nation. That is why Jaruzelski has been

ity's activities have been only sus-pended," and that "just as there is oo turning back from Socialism, so there is no turning back to the erroncous methods and practices of pre-1980." He added that the reforms of the past year would "not be rolled back." He seems to indicate that he wants Poland to stay ahead of ci-

ther Romania or the Soviet Union on the road to "Socialism with a human face." If Jaruzelski wants his citizens to cooperate in rebuilding the Polish economy, he should be made to keep those promises. He may now be able to conclude

that he has accomplished his primary objective: to eliminate the challenge to the Communist system in Poland from the radical hotheads in Solidarity. Now he may feel ready to resume dialogue

with the responsible moderate leaders of Solidarity.

Without necessarily lifting martial law, he could start negotiations in a spirit of nonviolence, tolerance, political prudence and mutual compromise. A first step should be the immediate release of Lech Walesa and other moderate leaders

of Solidarity. Solidarity would have to make major concessions, too. Even be-fore the start of negotiations it would have to repudiate the revolutionary rhetoric and decisions of the few weeks that preceded the military takeover; reaffirm that it challenges neither the present po-litical system nor Poland's place in the Warsaw Pact, and express will-ingness to declare a yearlong moratorium on strikes.

After that, negotiations between the government and Solidarity could start, with the church playing the role of mediator. While the people of Poland would have to do their utmost to

hold Jaruzelski to his promise not to return to the pre-1980 period, the Soviets probably would try to pressure him into reneging. That is where U.S. foreign policy initiatives might prove most effective. The economic leverage that the United States and its Western allies have is hardly sufficient to force Jaruzelski to lift martial law immediately, or to prevent direct Soviet intervention if he should fail. But it may be potent enough to assist the Poles in holding

Jaruzelski to his promises The U.S. response to the crisis has been, so far, both prudent and

not break any agreement with the Polish government. He did not infringe on its rights. He suspended some of the privileges that Poland enjoyed in its dealings with

the United States. What the message lacked was an inducement for Jaruzelski's government to take gradual steps to restore human rights. Also lacking was a promise to increase American economic help once those

rights are restored. There is a need to keep every



possible line of communication open, especially since the defection of Poland's ambassador to Washington. As a defector myself, I fully sympathize with the Polish defectors. But we should not forget that for every high Polisb official who defects, there is another one who stays, even though he may harbor similar convictions. Unless we keep all channels open, we may find even the most patriotic Poles so ensnared by their mighty neigh-bor that one could not tell them from real puppers.
0/982, the Los Angeles Times.

The writer is a national director of the Polish-American Congress. WASHINGTON — It is infi-

By Jan Nowak

VV nitely painful to watch as the free nations of Western Europe and some Americans display such apparent readiness to believe the Kremlin's orchestrated version of recent events in Poland.

According to this version, Gen. Jaruzelski's decision to declare war against the Polish people was triggered recently by excessive de-mands of Solidarity; and if the West does not support the military regime, this could lead to a takeover by Poland's more hard-line Communists.

But meticulous preparations for the military crackdown began nine months ago, soon after his appointment as premier gave Januzelski command of the civilian and military apparatus of the state.

And far from being a Polish patriot, Jaruzelski has a record of loyalty to Moscow. In 1947 he was decorated and promoted for the thoroughness with which he liquidated the remains of Poland's non-Communist partisans. After training at the Soviet Military Academy, he was appointed chief politi-cal commissar of the Polish armed forces. His elevation to his present position as head of the govern-ment, the party and the military would have been unthinkable without Soviet endorsement.

Reports from Poland of mistreatment of Solidarity leaders and other Poles arrested in Jaruzelski's crackdown are not exaggerated.

Solidarity remained restrained the face of repeated acts of duplicity by the Communist leaders it was dealing with. There is considerable evidence that the food shortages and other economic set-backs, blamed hy the government and its media on Solidarity, were encouraged and manipulated hy the government. As Zdzislaw Rurarz, the former Polish ambassador to Japan, has testified after defectgovernment's strategy in the period before the crackdown was "theworse the better."

When Japan offered rice, Rurarz had difficulty persuading the War-1 saw government to accept it. West Germany had a similar experience when it offered powdered milk for infants. Butter shipped hy the United States was at first "disqualified" by Polish customs on the ground that the percentage of late was insufficient for Polish regula tions. As the lines for food grew longer, even the most available food supplies were held back — to reappear in relative abundance as

soon as martial law was declared. It can be argued that Poland's increasing problems developed be-

> The West can prop up Jaruzelski, or it can help the Poles resist.

cause not Solidarity but the gov ernment chose to go on strike. B refusing to negotiate seriously, by ments, by refusing to take the mos obvious steps to improve food dis tribution and stem the deteriora tion in the economy, the Polis' government deliberately abdicate its responsibilities and encourage the malaise

The West can prop up Jaruzelsl with aid, or it can help Polis workers in their passive resistance by bringing increasing economi pressure on his regime.

Since 1956 the Soviet Union hareluctantly tolerated Polis unorthodoxy out of fear of a major confrontation with the Polish per ple. Should this fear prove to hav been groundless, Moscow couldecide to turn the clock back no just to 1980 but to the early 1950s

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### Herald Tribune

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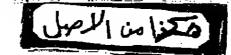
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# The Children of War

A triumph of spirit.

"All wars, it is said, are fought for the benefit of future generations. This is a story of how those generations are responding. The responses vary, as you would expect. The five war zones represented here are quite different from each other, and the children in each place have their differences as well. Nor do those within a single war zone necessarily react in the same ways to the terrors around them. What all these children do have in common is a fierce will to survive—a will that sometimes takes the form of revenge, and at other times, of an abiding serenity.

But no matter how they assert themselves, there is an essemial good-heartedness in almost all these children, a generosity of nature that transcends and diminishes anything they have suffered.

The question one asks is: When do these qualities disappear?
Assume that the children of our modern wars are like those of any time. Why then does the institution of war continue to do so well?

Here are some thirty children from five warring nations, most of

them eager to make and keep the peace. If their nations were handed over to them right now, it would be pleasing to think that peace would follow. Of course, nothing will be handed over to them until they are ready; and by that time they will be grown up like us, and changed like us, who supposedly fight for their benefit. For the moment their power is purely potential. So they go about their business—riding bikes, playing ball, dreaming, doing what they're told, and watching with great care all that is being done for them."

Small histories that stun the mind, and images that will haunt the heart. This week TIME presents an issue whose cover story encompasses 23 pages, and a score of color photographs. It is one of the most unusual issues TIME has ever done—certainly, the most moving. Here, from Belfast, Israel, Lebanon, Cambodia, Viet Nam, are the nightmares and dreams of the world's scarred, yet hopeful, Children of War.

### TIME

The news magazine for the internationally minded.

### More Dollars and Diplomacy: Could They Have Made a Difference in Poland?

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A record of confused
and contradiment and contradictory American responses to the 16-month crisis in Poland is buried in history's boldest attempt to liberalize Communist rule in Eastern Europe.

No official is prepared to open the books on that record now when the Reagan admin-

istration is performing the political rite of proclaiming a year of outstanding accom-But in private, some experts on Eastern

Europe were hanging their heads over what they said was as a pattern of lost opportunities in perhaps the most significant test that the United States, as leader of the West, had encountered in a decade.

The failure was conceptual and operational. By succumbing to its preoccupation with the U.S. economy, the Reagan administration was ill-equipped to cope with the extraordinary diplomatic-economic challenge abroad. No coherent strategy for handling the Polish problem was devised that might, through the use of economic assistance and diplomatic leverage, have forestalled the

Instead, the United States relied on piecemeal aid infusions and occasional warnings to Moscow while chaos spread throughout

Problem Was Foreseen

Without any imaginative lead from the United States, the West foundered through the months of crisis until Poland's Solidarity movement and the Polish government collid-ed over the preservation of Communist rule.

The Reagan administration is justified in asserting that it did foresee that the Polish crisis was unlikely to explode in accordance with the single-track contingency plan of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — a di-

rect invasion by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

In the jndgment of some administration specialists, however, that foresight only com-pounded the failure of the West to agree on any other course of action before the curtain

fell on Poland on Dec. 13.

At least by the middle of June, it was widely recognized within the State Department, the National Security Council and the CIA that it would require a heroic effort of Western leadership to salvage the Polish ex-

periment.
The order of magnitude for such an effort needed to be comparable in concept, al-though not in actual outlay of U.S. funds, to the post-Warld War II Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Western Europe.

At stake in Poland, a pivotal nation in the Soviet design in Europe, were consequences transcending those of the crushed Hungarian revolution of 1956 or Czechoslovakia's obliterated "Prague Spring" of 1968. For Poland had produced the first anthentic, nationwide workers' revolt against orthodox Communist rule inside a system that claimed, above all, to represent the proletariat.

Accordingly, the challenge perceived by some specialists was that the Western response to Poland's turmoil could not be simply in terms of traditional foreign aid to a nation in economic distress

Instead, it was argued by some specialists, the preservation of a unique measure of freedom in Poland could be seen as a security priority for the United States comparable to the administration's plans to spend billions of dollars on military hardware. With this criteria, activists maintained, the United States should measure what it stood to gain, or lose, on the same scale as MX missiles, B-1 bombers and Trident submarines.

The choices were said to have been expressed blantly in the internal debate:

What would the Russians pay to get Poland back to where it was? Ten billion dollars? Twenty billion? If you formulate the question this way, the answer is compelling about what we should do.

But the answer obviously was not compel-Unpopular Proposal

It is unclear on the public record whether the questions ever were fully debated in the presence of President Reagan, or even before such influential advisers as Edwin Meese 3d, James A. Baker 3d, and Michael K. Deaver or Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and David A. Stockman, the budget director.

The idea that the United States, and especially a right-of-center Republican adminis-tration transfixed by commitments to fiscal solvency, should consider spending anything on the order of billions of dollars "to prop up a failing Communist regime," as it was characterized, to quote an insider, literally was "laughed out of court."

"We simply never succeeded in engaging their attention," a specialist said, "State was arguing, begging, pleading," but "the prob-lem was economic tunnel vision."

That was by no means the only problem, however. Throughout this period the admin-istration was groping for its own center of gravity in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the only major player in the debate equipped by experience to press the Polish issue, was a crippled advocate from the start. Mr. Haig was entangled in what he perceived as encircling bureaucratic guernilla warfare in which he was everyone's target.

Sources said William J. Casey, the CIA director, "finally was brought around" on the significance of the Polish test in the totality of East-West competition. But Mr. Casey,

too, had his own problems of personal survival in the administration. As for Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, he started out by hinting that a Soviet invasion of Poland could lead the United States to retalizate by selling weapons to China, an idea scorned by diplomats as a naive boomerang for U.S. strategy in both directions

Mr. Weinberger, it is reported, later did agree with the importance of investing in the Polish experiment provided that the costs did not come out of the Defense Department budget, which was about the only place they

could have come from. In preparing for the Ottawa summit meet-ing in July, those who advocated a multibilm-dollar Western commitment to the Polish struggle to liberalize Communist rule tried in vain to put that on the agenda as a major issue. Treasury Secretary Regan said when the conference ended that while finance ministers did discuss Poland's economy and its huge foreign debt, "I want to stress that ao conclusions were reached."

During the late summer, it was made clear at interdepartmental discussions in Washington, participants acknowledged, that the Treasury Department and the Office of Management and the Budget were "dead set against committing any new money in the budget [for Poland] beyond emergency food aid to get through the winter."

Some Aid Provided

What the Reagan administration was prepared to provide, and only then by internal and external prodding, was some millions of dollars, primarily grain for Poland'a U.S.-in-spired chicken-breeder industry, an important source of quick protein.

The American credits and grants of surplus food were not insignificant. But they could not dent a problem of Poland's dimensions. Poland was disintegrating with a for-eign debt approaching \$27 billion, a nearbankrupt economy and a nation aflame with demands for more freedom and greater benefits for its workers.

Those who advocated a long-term Western consortium to salvage the Polish economy had to admit that no plan "could guarantee" a satisfactory outcome. There were no pre-cedents. Never before had the capitalist West and the Communist East attempted parallel action to keep afloat a nation with one foot planted in each camp.

Any formula for Poland's grievous problems would have entailed a variety of assistance programs, advisers, long-term food deliveries, technical sid and foreign scrutiny of Poland's economy unlike any attempted in

Eastern Europe.
Was it really in the interest of the West, asked many Western bankers beyond those trapped as overextended creditors of Poland, to rescue a mortally stricken Communist na-

tion? The negative response was bluntly summed up by The Wall Street Journal:
"What we are witnessing here is the collapse of the Communist economic system, winding down from want of markets, efficiently allocating resources and adequate incentives for workers. It would make some sense to help Eastern Europe if Poland and the rest were developing the kind of economies that might ultimately pay off loans and contribute to world economic well-being. But there is no sign that they are thinking of abandoning Communist systems and moving toward free markets. So, a few years further on they'll only be further in the hole, and if we buy in now we'll be bailing out no one so much as the Kremlin."

The affirmative side of the debate never effectively broke through the public surface. Its participants hardly were "doves," starting with Mr. Haig; Undersecretary for Political Affairs Walter J. Stoessel Jr., a former ambassador to Poland; and the senior members of the State Department's European Bureau, headed by Assistant Secretary Lawrence S. Eagleburger.

In the end, the action-advocates within the State Department, who are now assailed by journalistic critics for passivity, were driven

to grasping at straws.
One straw was the expected visit of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, to the United States in November to attend the New York convention of the AFL-CIO on the invitation of the union president, Lanc Kirkland, A White House meeting between Mr.

Reagan and Mr. Walesa was anticipated in Reagan and Mr. Walesa was anterpated in which, the action-advocates hoped, Mr. Walesa's presence would cause Mr. Reagan to enfold Solidarity's aspirations in an embrace that even the domestic policy advisers in the White House would find too political-

ly tantalizing to ignore.

That creative vision of side-door entry to the administration's priorities died on the vine; Mr. Walesa could not leave Warsaw. He was embattled not only with the govern-ment of Poland, but also with a losing struggle to maintain his own moderate strategy for Solidarity, as Poland tumbled into a denonement more premeditated and violent than anything Mr. Walesa or his advisers im-

agined.

The drama in Poland continues. Nothing that remains of the original hopes for preserving Poland's fleeting gains in freedom by major help from the ontside world, however, such as Poland's belated application to re-join the International Monetary Fund, filed in mid-November, can fulfill the initial, darng dream. Perhaps it never could have been fulfilled, in any way in which the West could have contributed significantly. But no one will ever be certain of that, for the attempt to

### Winnie Mandela, Wife of South African Nationalist, Undaunted by Years of Banishment and Restrictions

By Allister Sparks Washington Post Service

BRANDFORT, South Africa — Winnie D Mandela, who is married to the impris-oned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, is undaunted by her continned banishment to this small racist town.

The government sent her here after the Soweto riots five years ago, and last week it extended the banishment for another five years. It also extended an order prohibiting her from meeting with more than one person at a time, or from being quoted in South Africa, a ban first imposed 20 years ago.

Though the South African government has never been able to secure a major conviction against Mrs. Mandela, despite its extensive security laws, it has subjected her to a series of restrictions, arrests, detentions and harassments for nearly half her life.

Since she married Mr. Mandela in 1958, not a year has passed without her being arrested. And in those 24 years she and her busband have been together for fragmented spells total-ing only four months. Otherwise one of them was in jail or he was underground.

#### Fears for Daughter

They were even split up by an arrest before they could reach their own wedding reception, and Mrs. Mandela still has her wedding cake, uncut, in a box at home.

For Mrs. Mandela, the banishment has been the harshest restriction. It cut her off from home, family and friends in Johannesburg and dummed her in this one-horse town 300 miles (480 kilometers) away in Orange Free State

province, the rural heartland of white Afrikaner conservatism, where blacks know their place and she could not even speak their local

She fears the experience may have permanently scarred her daughter Zinzi, 20, who stayed with her for a time but is now in Swazi-

But Mrs. Mandela is undaunted. At 47, she is a tall, regal figure. She dismissed the renewal of the banishment order with a shrug when I called on her on New Year's Eve: blows like that have been part of her life for so long they have lost their impact.

If anything it is the townsfolk of Brandfort who are the more concerned, for life has not been quite the same since Mrs. Mandela ar-

She has stirred things up. She has pointedly ignored all their separate entrances and segregation signs; she has kept whites waiting while she uses "their" public telephone at the post office; she has marched into the little dress shop and tried on dresses in the only change

Worst of all she has "spoiled" the local hlack community. They have grown up accept-ing subservience, and they were wide-eyed see-ing this hlack woman defy the age-old racial conventions and get away with it. Now some whites complain that they, too, are getting

Brandfort even had a few mim-strikes last year, something unheard of in such a commumity. One was at the bakery and another by the "night soil removers," who downed buckets for more pay. And the young men are refusing to work for local farmers for 50 cents a day, as

"I have spoken to them," Mrs. Mandela admits with a smile. "They have been conscientized" - the vogue African nationalist word meaning politicized.

#### No Confrontation

Strangely, there has never been a clash be-tween Mrs. Mandela and the local whites. They resisted her coming. Protests to the gov-ernment included one from the first president of the republic, Charles Robberts Swart, who has a farm in the district and regarded her being sent there as a personal affront.

But once she arrived they did not confront her. Even when she broke the racial barriers, they kept away and did nothing.

"They seemed petrified of me," said Mrs. Mandela. "There was this Communist come to live in their town. They just didn't know how

"I seem to symbolize some terrible threat to them, to bring out the deep fear the Afrikaner has of his extinction. I aever realized how deeply embedded this fear was in the Afrikaner until I came here."

The whites themselves put it a little differently. "Yes, people were unhappy when she came here," says Jurie Erwee, the mayor who runs a botel and fiquor store in the town. "But we have got used to her. We accept her now. "She is clean and well-behaved. She comes

in here to buy things: champagne, Cinzano, stuff like that. I've spoken to her, and she's well educated."

Piet de Waal, the only lawyer in town, is one of the few whites who has had any kind of relationship with her. Under law-society rules he was obliged to attend to her legal requirements if asked. He didn't much like the idea and paid a call on the police to assure them he was only doing his duty. But over the five years he and his wife,

Adele, have succumbed to Mrs. Mandela's charm and considerable personality.
"We have become quite friendly," he admit-

ted. "I tell you, I've learnt a few things from knowing her, and I've come to understand her point of view on some matters."

This has led to gossip around town that Piet de Waal is a "kaffir boetie" ("nigger lover"). Once when Mrs. de Waal's father, who has a brown Volkswagen like Mrs. Mandela's, visited for a week with his car parked outside, the story spread that Mrs. Mandela had moved to with the De Waals.

Apart from the De Waals and two other families, Mrs. Mandela has no social contact in white Brandfort. Her life is devoted to the sight behind a small hill, where she lives in a

three-room matchbox bouse, No. 802. She was appalled by the malnutrition there, so started a gardening project. Now there are cabbages and beans growing around every matchbox house, and the community's diet has been transformed.

#### Constant Harassment

There was ao clinic, so Mrs. Mandela started a first aid and baby care advice service. She is a qualified medical social worker. She has gathered all the location's delinquent teenagers into her care. She visits them regularly, has provided about 30 with books and makes sure that they go to school:

The harassment has been constant. The banishment order restricts Mrs. Mandela to her



Winnie Mandela at a demonstration in Johannesburg in 1962.

house at night and on weekends, and prohibits her from receiving anyone inside the house other than her doctor and her lawyer.

To enforce this the police at first kept a 24hour watch from a car parked outside: later they withdrew to the hill and watched through

Mrs. Mandela is a devout member of the Anglican church, but there is not one in Brandfort, Each week either Father John Rustin or the bishop of Bloemfoatein, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Amore, motors 40 miles to Brandfort to celebrate Holy Communion with her -in the road ontside No. 802.

Otherwise, all Mrs. Mandela has to look forward to are the periodic visits to her husband in prison on Robben Island, off Cape Town. She is allowed to see him twice a month for 45 minutes. There is a glass panel between them and they talk through a monitored telephone.

Because of the cost of flying — the authorities will not allow her to go by train — she cannot go that often.

"I look forward to the visits so much," she said, "but the trip back is awful. I feel so emp-ty. Look, I'm confident he will come off the island one day, I have no doubt about that.

But I can't help thinking of all these years of. our lives that are going down the drain - our

best years.

"Nelson is 63 now and I am like a young girl, still longing for the experience of married life."

### Pinochet's Chile Intensifies Policy of Intimidation as a System of Government

#### By Kenneth Freed

Los Angeles Times Service SANTIAGO — The world's great cities all have a symbol that reflects their unique character. Los Angeles has the movies, New York its Manhattan skyline. In Santiago, it is the submachine gun.

Walk along the shopping malls and you see them. Get out of a taxi in the wealthy neigh-borhood called Providencia and you see them. Military police officers in heavy, olive-drab uniforms seem to be everywhere, cradling sub-machine guns, often with their fingers resting on the trigger.

The guns are the symbol of the politics of farce used by the rightist military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the repression used to govern Chile for more than eight years.

There are other symbols. There are the bar-

ricades that go up late every night to close the streets against motor traffic as part of a limit-And then there are the actions of the regime — the censorship of the television networks, for example, and the closing of the magazine APSI for publishing articles held to be detrimental to national security.

### **Emergency Powers**

Beyond symbolism, the nature of the Pinochet government has been displayed in the detention last year of more than 600 people without warrant or trial under emergency powers. According to members of the Lawyers Association for Human Rights, a group associated with the Roman Catholic Church, last year was the worst period for political repression in Chile since 1978.

The hardest times were from 1973 to

1978," a member said.

Gen. Pinochet took power through a bloody coup in 1973. In the fallowing five years, more than 2,500 people died at the hands of government forces and 600 disappeared, human rights organizations have charged.

There have been no authenticated disappearances since then, but over the last year or two, a pattern has developed, the human rights monitors \$3y, that is as alarming as the initial stages of Gen. Pinochet's rule. 1978," a member said.

monitors say, that is as alarming as the initial stages of Gen. Pinocher's rule.

What concerns them is a series of deaths that the government says resulted from battles between armed leftists and security forces. However, the burnan rights lawyers say there are convincing signs that the deaths were actually executions.

ally executions. They are all similar cases in which a death i ney are an summar cases in which a death is made to appear to be the result of a fight, which aever took place," an attorney said.

Another, Carlos Lopez Dawson, president

4, -



Gen. Augusto Pinochet

of the human rights association, described the deaths as "a policy of intimidation." "These are not clashes but executions," he said.

Yet another lawyer said, "In the past, they made someone disappear, but now they just will them."

The shift in tactics is attributed by human rights advocates to a government desire to avoid the appearance of abusing human and

If someone disappears, it is noted the world over by various buman rights groups. But if a person is killed by government forces said to be preventing an act of terrorism, then the death supposedly is the result of the legitimate

There have been at least 13 deaths in the last

18 months, four of them in November, that the lawyers say fall into the suspicious category.

All 13 involved alleged members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left — MIR, as it is known — who had returned from exile.

#### Marxist Group

The MIR is a Marxist organization reportedly financed by Cuba and other Communist nations and known to use violence. Its mem-bership is estimated at 100 to 500 people, some of whom are said to have been trained in

All 13 of the MIR people killed were pre-sumably in Chile secretly, but there is evidence that their presence was known to the government. Relatives say that the 13 had been under surveillance by security agents.

In the latest incident, the government said,

agents came upon the men in a car outside the home of Foreign Minister René Rojas in the predawn hours of the curiew.

Government sources said that the four were planning to assassinate Mr. Rojas. Four days earlier, there had been an attempt to kill the

chief justice of the Supreme Court.

One of the four at the foreign minister's house was reportedly killed by gunfire, while the other three burned to death in the car, their bodies charred beyond recognition.

#### Deaths Questioned

Some abservers suspect that the four were killed elsewhere and that their bodies were taken to the Rojas bome. With the curfew, they say, it is virtually impossible to drive the streets of Santiago after 2 a.m. without being

stopped and searched.

The human rights lawyers say that it is at least unlikely that four heavily armed men could have got anywhere near a government official's home without being stopped.

It is reasonable to conclude, one source said,

that they were taken there and killed or were set up for execution." Authorities said that eight of the nine nthers were killed in clashes with security forces. The ninth, they said, was murdered by the MIR for turning informant.

Human rights lawyers and relatives challenge the government's account. For example, Ruben Orta Jopia was said to have been killed in a gun battle with agents of CNI, the National Information Center, as the secret police is called. But his father says that he has medical reports indicating that Mr. Orta Jopia wis beaten to death.

As one buman rights lawyer put it in an in-terview, "It is easier to kill than to arrest and

### If someone

disappears, it is noted the world over ... But if a person is killed by government forces said to be preventing an act of terrorism, then the death supposedly is the result of the legitimate use of force.

The government's revolutionary opponents are not the only victims.

One of the human rights lawyers said that people whom he assumes to be secret police agents entered his house when be was away

and killed his cats as a warning.

The intimidation is also carried out in an open and official way. In an announcement last summer, Gen. Pinochet-said that his government will "prevent any activity that attempts to revive or form political parties or movements" that oppose his regime.

Then, in September, he ordered the exile of fnur non-leftist politicians, including Jaime Castillo, a Christian Democrat who headed Chile's Human Rights Commission. He refused to allow one of the four to return temporarily for the funeral of his mother. All four, along with other politicians exiled earlier, were charged with collaborating indirectly with "international Communism."

#### No Proof of Connection

There is no proof of such a connection, although the Pinochet regime has come under attack from anti-government terrorists. Last year an army general was killed hy terrorists, and there was the incident last month in which the chief justice of the Supreme Court was

The MIR has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings, sabotage of electric lines and bank robberies. But burnan rights advocates and diplomatic sources discount these actions as not very se-rious, pointing out that the MIR is relatively small and that Gen. Pinochet's security forces

are effective. A European diplomat said, "If I were Pinochet, I would simply arrest and try the members of the MIR. They are terrorists and would get no sympathy from the Chilean people. And it would improve his image."

There is no sign that Gen. Pinochet will heed such advice. Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, recently charged Chile with stepping up violations, not reducing them. It said that Gen. Piaochet is engaged in systematic repression, including the exhibitment of toward contents. cluding the establishment of torture centers where people have been killed.

If there has been any relaxation, it is in the practice of what is called "relegation," the sending of opponents, particularly students, to isolated parts of the country. Human rights groups say that 60 in 70 per-sons were sent into internal exile last year, ei-

ther to the desert north or the icebound south. In past years the number was higher. Human rights lawyers said there is a more subtle way of punishing young people. "It is hard to prove, but I am convinced," one said, "that the government is forcing universities to expel students who show signs of dissent."
Government officials deny this, but a university official acknowledged that students considered troublesome have been dismissed

#### at the request of the secret police.

5,000 Picked Up The government also intimidates opponents by means of detention. Under the state of emergency, the government can pick up and hold anyone it wants to without a charge or

A buman rights lawyer estimated that three or four persons a day are detained under these provisions and that since 1978, about 5,000 people have been picked up.

The lawyers said that the state of emergency allows the detainers to see attorneys and that indees on see attorneys and that

judges can order their release if they are aot convinced that the detainees are being held for just cause. However, the lawyers added, security offi-

cials often hide the prisoners or simply refuse to obey the courts. They make it impossible to form a defense, a lawyer said. There have even been cases where security agents have refused to follow direct orders from the minister of interior to allow a detainee to see an attorney.

Ranking members of Gen. Pinochet's regime have defended this sort of treatment. Adm. Tobio Merino Castro, a member of the governing junta, has said that "Communists" have no buman rights."

#### Despite the repression, there is no sign of widespread public discontent with Gen. Pino-Dispirited Opposition

Opposition political leaders, banned from arganized activity, are dispirited. They are associated in the public mind with the stagnation and bickering that led to the election in 1970 of Marxist President Salvador Allende and the chaos that led to the 1973 coup in which he-

"The strongest thing going for Pinochet." a diplomat said, "is the memories people have of the mess under the Christian Democrats in the" late 1960s and Allende. They don't want to go back to that."

A poll taken last year by an independent and respected survey is reported to have given. Gen. Pinochet a 72-percent approval rating. The results were not made public, reportedly. because the polister was afraid that he would be accused by international opposents of Gen. Pinochet of rigging the outcome.

Gen. Pinochet seems to have gained the sup-port of Chile's large middle class with an eco-nomic policy that has lowered inflation to less than 10 percent, while primoting economic growth under a free-market system. One thing that has not seemed to have serinusly affected Gen. Pinochet's policies is inter-

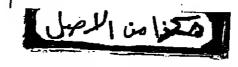
national pressure. He simply ignored former President Jimmy Carter's public criticism of Chile's human rights practices. And human rights advocates say that it is no

And human rights advocates say that it is no coincidence that repression has increased in the year since President Reagan succeeded Mr. Carter and moved to improve relations between Washington and Santiago.

They point particularly to the exile of Mr. Castillo, the rights commission leader, which almost coincided with a visit to Chile by the

U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Given Gen. Pinochet's economic successes the reduction of tension with the United States, the futile efforts of opposing politicians and the repression, Gen. Pinochet's critics see' no chance of a change in Chile.

"Pinochet cries out against his opposition as Communists and anarchists," a lawyer said. "But they [the government] are the anarchists. This is not a government of law, but of



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### 'Fathering': Examining New Roles of Dads

By Glenn Collins

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New York Three Service
NEW YORK — Vinny Parisi
dandled his 10-month-old daughter, Dana, and talked about what it feels like to be studied by researchers, hailed as a pioneer and seen as the embodiment of a "new phenomenon" in fathering. "I don't feel like a one-man urend," he said. "It's just that my wife makes more than I do, and we couldn't live on my

Parisi is the first man working for the New Jersey Bell system and one of the few men in the United States - to take advantage of a paternity-leave program. For six months, he was a "househusband" in his apartment in Hackensack, N.J., while his wife, Kathy, a supervisor for New Jersey Bell, went back to work last May, two months after the baby was born.

Parisi is one of many fathers being scrutinized hy a team of investigators in a \$350,000 international study of male parenting by the Fatherhood Project of the Bank Street College of Education in Manhattan. Funded by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefel-ker Family Fund and the Levi project is the first systematic attempt to determine the extent of the "new fatherhood" - in such forms as paternity leave, custo-fly-mediation services and com-

pany-sponsored policies.
"We know of hundreds of father-oriented parent-education seminars, of groups for single fahers, divorced fathers, teen-age fathers and other programs, and we'd like to know about more," said James A. Levine, the project's director. "No one has ever pulled them all together."

**Increasing Father's Role** 

"There's a convergence of thought in three different areas on the importance of fathering." said Joseph H. Pleck of the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, who is a co-director of the Bank Street project. "First, the father's impact on the child; second, the effects of fathering on women and on women's employment and third, the emergence of aware-ness among men that sex-role expectations have limited their parlicipation in fathering."

In recent years, Levine said, "Developmental psychologists have pointed repeatedly to the effects of father presence on children's cognitive, emotional, mor-al and sex-role development, and although there is a growing con-



Vinny Parisi and his daughter Dana.

increasing the paternal role in child rearing, none of the current analyses pays serious attention to how it can be achieved.

"Clearly we're in a new stage he said. The question is, how do you really change things? How do you get men involved?"

One of the ways is by estab-lishing paternity-leave programs like those at the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Procter & Gamble, CBS Inc., the Ford Foundation and the Securi-

ty Pacific Bank in California.
The two-year-old program at
New Jersey Bell permits both
women and men to take up to six
months' "newborn child" leave, without pay, and guarantees them a job of the same status and salary on their return.

Parisi, 27, is a service representative who talks to customers about phone installations, billing and new orders; his wife is an assistant manager and makes \$9,000 more than he. "That made it smarter for me to stay home," he said. "I was brought up in an Italian family where men work nine jobs to support their family, around. Kathy could have stayed

home, but I'd have had to work two or three jobs to make what she made, and she and the baby would never have seen me."

Parisi has always enjoyed being with children, and of the being with children, and of the six months spent with Dana, he said, "I loved it. Everything went beautifully" — the bathing, diapering, feeding and cleaning. Well, not everything: "The baby was great, but the housework was the pits," he said.

Parisi went back to work last September — he and his wife finally found a babysitter they missed the haby. "For two weeks she just wouldn't look at me, she for all those months."
From co-workers, there was a

certain amount of teasing with a sharp edge. Comments to Mrs. Parisi like "How does it feel to have a husband who's a bum?" and, to Parisi, "How did you get.

But many of his co-workers

However, the charm of his exam-ple seems lost on other men: Parisi is still the only nale New Jersey Bell employee to have availed himself of the program. This pattern is reflected internationally.

In Sweden the Parental Insurance System has, since 1974, offered to Swedish fathers and mothers nine months of paid leave (at 90 percent of their provious salary). The plan has a legally enforceable guarantee of re-employment at the same salary.

"And yet," said Michael E. Lamb, professor of psychology and pediatrics at the University of Utah, who is the Fatherhood Project's other co-director, "the number of men who took off one month or more was under 10 percent of the men who could have availed themselves of the pro-gram." Most men used it for only a few days, and few for nine

In cooperation with the Swedish government, the Fatherhood Project is interviewing 200 Swed-ish families — 100 who used the program, 100 who did not — to determine why men are not participating.
The Fatherhood Project is ex-

amining aspects of male parent-hood in six areas: employment, law, education, mental health and social services, health and re-ligion. Its research will be published in two volumes: an overview, "The Future of Father-hood," and a catalog of U.S. programs that encourage parental participation, titled "Fatherhood U.S.A."

Not every woman may want her husband to stay home. Parisi's paternity leave caused prob-lems for his wife. "I realized I just didn't like being in the role of the breadwinner," she said. There's a lot of guilt that's been instilled into us, about how a mother belongs home with her child. I was astonished that I was so easily replaced by Vinny when I went back I suddenly felt that I wasn't needed at home."

There were also the unkind comments by mothers in the park who saw Parisi taking care of the baby, "and there was the grand-mother who said, 'Oh, isn't it such a shame the haby doesn't have a mother?" Mrs. Parisi re-

experience has been a positive one, she added. In fact, the Par-

#### was so angry at my leaving," be said. "It made me so depressed, Absent Fathers because we were extremely close

away with that racket?"

have been very supportive, as have most of those in his large family, though by no means all

"They're just trying to make better

But is it true that the leading tually eliminated bad vintages, as Tari asserted? "Virtually is the Operative word in that sentence," a spokesman said. "Obviously, if there's a hailstorm when the flowering is under way and all the flowers are knocked off the vines, nothing can change that."

So man has not mastered nature after all, and there probably will

### Nevertheless, on balance the

isis are planning a repeat performance, "I can't wait to have another baby, so we can do it again," said Mrs. Parisi, and she smiled as hazel-eyed Dana bab-

### Is Bad Bordeaux Eliminated? Well, Not Quite

By Terry Robards ... New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wine lovers the world over will be deare a phenomenon of the past for most of the best chateaus of the Bordeaux district of France. This extraordinary message was brought here by a delegation of some of the region's most presti-gious growers, who recently visited five U.S. cities.

The delegation represented the

Union des Grands Crûs, whose membership consists of 80 top Bordeaux chateaus, including Laf-ite-Rothschild, Mouton Roth-schild, Haut-Brion and Petrus. "We have virtually climinated

bad vintages as far as the union is concerned," declared Pierre Tari, proprietor of Chatcau Giscours and president of the union, before 115 journalists and members of the New York wine trade.
"I really believe this is true,"

said Bruno Prats, proprietor of Chateau Cos d'Estournel. He and Tani cited new winemaking techniques and new technology as the principal factors behind a concept that can be considered no less than revolutionary.

The implication is that man has finally mastered nature, that wines made in Bordeaux will virtually always be good, regardless of the weather. No matter that rain might weather. No matter that rain might blanket the region during the cru-cial period when the grapes are supposed to be ripening. No mat-ter, that hail might knock the grapes from the vines. No matter that a spring frost might freeze the tender vines just when they are most vulnerable and impede their

ability to produce grapes.

Somehow, good wines will be made, at least by the 80 members of the Union des Grands Crûs and in "virtually" every year, if Tari's statement is to be taken literally.

When he and Prats spoke, eye-brows rose all over the elegant hall at the Explorers Club. Too recent for most of the listeners were recollections of such vintages as 1977, 1972, 1969, 1968, 1965 and 1963, some of the widely acknowledged Bordeaux disappointments of the last two decades.

#### Skeptical

"I almost fell off my chair," said one skeptical listener. "The first thing I thought of was the '77 vintage." Several people asked nearby acquaintances whether their ears had deceived them. Some seemed insulted that Tari and Prais would expect such comments to be accepted at face value.

Before suspending belief, it is well to remember that Tari and

#### Indian Beggars Organize United Press Inter

NEW DELHI - Indian beggars have formed their own organization to fight for their rights and have called upon "beggars of the world" to unite with them. There are an estimated 1.6 million beggars on the Indian subcontinent. who live on the equivalent of 7

wines. The Giscours 1962 made me a Bordeaux lover for life, and the Cos d'Estournel 1928 was one of the two or three best red wines that I have ever experienced.

and inferior wine will probably be produced by both in the future, with a good harvest.

Prats explained their position

Prats are highly regarded winemakers. Chateau Giscours and Chateau Cos d'Estournel are unquestionably two of the world's most consistent sources of fine red

Nevertheless, there have also been failures from both chateaus, when nature is unkind and man's ingenuity fails to overcome the adverse weather that can interfere

standing about the role of tannins. Now, he pointed out, diseases are treatable, the timing of each harvest is far more scientific and the astringency in wine that results from excess tannin or the wrong

kind of tarmin is better under con-His explanation is probably an accurate reflection of the advances

that Bordeaux producers — in-deed, wine producers in many parts of the world - have accomplished over the last decade. wines, and they're using better technology to do that," said a spokesman for the producers.

be bad vintages in Bordeaux in the future, although less often than in

### Another 'Mousetrap' in 'Cards'?

By Sheridan Morley tional Herald Tribune

Invernational Herald Tribune

ONDON — First a word about an English stage institution, the snobbery-with-violence country-house thriller. These should be distinguished from such American and therefore classless inventions as "Deathtrap" and the recent Claudette Colbert Broadway shocker (in more senses than one) "A Talent for Murder," if only because they depend on a working knowledge of

#### THE LONDON STAGE

Agatha Christie, a liking for crossword puzzles and the instinctive belief that the very best murders can really only happen in libraries — unless transatlan-tic luxury steamers or the Orient Express happen

tic luxury steamers or the Orient Express happen still to be running.

Buckingham Palace has just seen fit to honor Peter Saunders with a knighthood, largely because he was the man who put "The Mousetrap" on the stage 30 years ago and has kept it running there ever since, ensuring the receipt at the box-office of large amounts of foreign currency. Now Sir Peter here amounts of foreign currency. has a new Agatha Christic adaptation also playing in London. It's called "Cards on the Table," it's at the Vandeville and the cast list features a large lady not unlike Miss Marple or indeed the late Dame Agatha herself (splendidly comically played by Margaret Courtenay) as well as four unconvict-

ed murderers and a corpse.

There's also a genial Scotland Yard detective, played by Gordon Jackson, who after years of being the buller in "Upstairs Downstairs" and the supercop in "The Professionals" brings from television to the stage a unique mixture of snobbery and violence, making him such ideal casting that the Vaudeville is unlikely to need another show this side of next Christmas.

Last night was Twelfth Night. With businesses grinding back to a sort of normality, and the chil-dren poised to return to school after the weekend, you might expect Christmas shows to be rapidly disappearing from the London theatrical scene.

However, it is one of the more bizarre and untranslatable customs of the London theater to run its Christmas shows well into February. Some have been known to survive Easter with some subtle seasonal alterations to the script. And just as it is difficult to explain to overseas visitors about a pantomime convention in which a man plays the dame while a woman plays the dame's son and two other men play the cow, so it is well-nigh impossi-ble to explain how a theater in apparent economic difficulties can support no less than 15 shows all staged for a December celebration that would ap

pear to be still in full swing.

True, the best of all these seasonal treats i aiready come and gone. At the Aldwych, for 10 performances only, the Royal Shakespeare Com-

pany ventured into their first-ever pantonime. write about "The Swan Down Gloves" now in the firm conviction that it will return to the RSC repertory next Christmas and annually thereafter until at least the year 2000, and in the equally firm conviction that judging from the queues stretched around the theater last week you'd be well advised to start booking now for December, 1982.

This is nothing less than the first new panto-

This is nothing less than the first new panto-mine in roughly a century. To a world of make-believe already over-familiar with "Aladdim" and "Cinderella" and "Mother Goose," a young Aus-tralian acting member of the RSC, Billie Brown, has brought a totally original account of the young Will Shakespeare (played with marvelous nervous-ness by Michael Fitzgerald) making his way from Stratford to the London of Queen Elizabeth I, sid-ed and more often abetted by a fire-breathing dra-Stratord to the London of Queen Enzabeth 1, and-ed and more often abetted by a fire-breathing dra-gon (Alan Howard, no less) the requisite dame (Terry Wood in vast transvestite lunacy) and as-sorted barons, robbers and demons.

The show began on the banks of the Avon the Christmas before last as a local diversion for the company, then battling through "Richard III." On its way to London it was strengthened and tight-ened so that it runs only three and a half hours not a moment too long even for my 6-year-old daughter. But what is best about "The Swan Down Gloves" (the title, incidentally, refers to a pair of lavish mittens that have to be transported to London as one feature of a mind-bogglingly complex plot) is the way that it works on a series of levels, from the most basic children's singalong to a sub-tle sequence of Shakespearean references and com-pany house jokes for those who have been followme the recent fortunes of the RSC at home and abroad. All it lacks now is a personal appearance by Charles Dickens to thank them for Nicholas

Another Christmas treat deserving a longer life (and still playing at the Cambridge Theatre) is the stage musical version of "Worzel Gammadge," a popular children's television serial based on the 1940s classic books about an eccentric farmyard scarecrow and his love for a haughty Aont Sally doll. Here, as in "The Swan Down Gloves" the resources of an immensely talented company have been brought to bear on a form of entertainment that for far too long has relied on seasonal

"Worzel" would feature on any list of the three best stage musicals of the year, largely because it boasts a new and stummingly good score by Dennis King, who also wrote the score for "Privates on Parade" a few years back. In the ritle role Jon Pertwee manages the most complex and lovable characterization of a scarecrow since Ray Bolger's man "The Wizard of Oz" 40 years ago, while Geoffrey Bayldon as his sinister creator and Una Stubbs as his snooty Aunt Sally also give perfor-mances of constant delight.

### NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 6 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**Market Summary** Dow Jones Averages Market Diaries NYSE NYSE Most Actives NYSE Index -0.54 -0.54 -0.15 -0.29 Composite industries Transp. Utilities Einance AMEX Stock Index -3.30 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages Clese 57.18 58.44 58.44 +072 +072 +073 +073

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 6
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. | 1.1. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | 1.2. | ## 114 ## 25 PRESENT | 1.25 |

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(Incorporated in England with limited liability) Wednesday's We would like to thank our many readers **Paris Commodities** who purchased the 1982 IHT Pocket Diary. We regret that, due to the unexpectedly enthusiastic demand, we were not able to fill In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the provisions of the Agent Bank Agreement between Lloyds Eurofinance N.V., Lloyds Bank Limited, and Citibank, N.A. dated July 2, 1980, notice is hereby given that the Rate of interest has been fixed at 15%% p.a. The relevant Interest Payment Date is July 6, 1982 (making an interest period of 181 days), and payment will be made against Coupon N° 4.

The value of Coupon N° 3 payable on January 6, 1982, is US \$132.72. New Highs and Lows Hern old 3 pm pr ng prices, The IHT 1 log prices, Ti
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Next year we will, of course, increase the print run in the hope of satisfying all requests. In the meantime, many thanks and best wishes for a prosperous 1982.

> Bruce Singer Special Projects Editor

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**CITIBANK** 

January 7, 1982. By: Citibank, N.A., London, Agent Bank

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### Hitachi Gets Jump In 256K-Chip Race

By Paul Richter Los Angeles Times Service

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LOS ANGELES - Hitachi apparently will be the first electronics firm to mass-produce the next generation of computer memory chip — a development that will give the giant Japanese firm an important edge over competitors. U.S. officials of the Tokyo-

based company declined Tuesday to discuss Hitachi's production schedule, but industry analysts confirmed a recent report in a Japanese publication that the company has presented prototype models of its so-called 256K RAM chip to

potential U.S. customers, and plans to begin volume sales of the high-density chip in 1983, Jack Ordway, sales chief for New York-hased Hitachi America, the company's U.S. subsidiary, exthe company's U.S. subsidiary, ac-knowledged that the firm has pre-sented plans for the component to prospective customers. But be added, "We don't discuss our market-

Industry observers had been expecting that 256K RAM chips would not be available in quantity until mid-1985 or later.

RAM stands for random-access memory. The components can store more than 256,000 bits of information on a single fingernail-sized silicon chip — four times the capacity of the most sophisticated

chip oow on the market.

It has putential applications in a broad range of devices, from oilwell drilling gear to personal computers. Its introduction will mark an important advance in making computers more compact, powerful and less expensive, analysts

say.

"It will give a whole extra increment of sophistication in mem-ory," said Lane Mason, an analyst ory," said Lane Mason, an analyst with Dataquest Inc., a Californiabased research consulting firm. He said the new chip is likely to bring substantial reductions in the price of personal computers, for example, because such components now

account for 10 to 15 percent of Analysts say it will also signal an important setback for U.S. semiconductor makers, who have seen their share of the memory-component market steadily eroded by Japanese competitors, including Hitachi, which now makes a full

range of computer components.

Hitachi's plans were outlined in a recent article in the Japan Economic Journal, a well-regarded economic affairs newsletter.

The story said the company plans to distribute samples of the components this fall. In the spring of 1983, it will increase production at its factory in western Tokyo to he is skeptical that Hitachi will tens of thousands of the chips. Production will reach hundreds of thousands of units by early 1984, the newsletter said.

issues its approval.

year completed seismic surveys of the areas...

of International Telephone and Telegraph.

not confirm the figure.

Both plants are in Texas.

the [FTC] complaint visorously."

held in Tokyo, said John Shea, an analyst with the Technology Anal-ysis Group of San Jose, Calif. Mr. Mason said Mostek Corp.

of Carrollion, Tex., and three Japanese firms, Nippon Electric, Fn-jitsu and Oki Electric, have disclosed that they are trying to develop a 256K chip of their own. One other U.S. firm, which be declined to identify, is working on a similar chip, he said.

International Business Machines, the world's largest computer maker, is also working on such a chip, but IBM officials have hinted that its development may be at least three years off, analysts say.

Semiconductor makers have raced to increase the informationstorage capacity of memory chips since the early 1970s, when the largest-selling memory chip was the 1K RAM, which stored 1,024 bits of information.

The 1K RAM was succeeded over the years by chips that held more than 4,000, 16,000 and 64,000 bits of information. The 16,000-datum chip, the 16K, is still the largest-selling memory compo-nent, but it is being overtaken rap-idly in sales by the 64K chip. Adding credibility to Hitachi's mass-production plans for the new

chip is the firm's domination of the 64K memory chip market, ana-

lysts say. Last year, Hitachi shipped 40 percent of the 12 million 64K chips sold worldwide. The secondlargest market share is beld by Fujitsu, which has 20 percent of worldwide sales, according to Dataquest. The largest U.S. competitor is Motorola, with just under 20

U.S. semiconductor makers toeether hold only 30.5 percent of the 64K-chip market, compared to a 69.5-percent share by the Japanese, according to the consultant.
Mr. Mason said Hitachi, a diversified chemical and electronics company, has the respect of competitors and "good momentum because of its position in the 64K-

chip market. He said he believes Hitachi will also find a welcome market for the component. Manufacturers of some devices are almost obliged to use the highest-density memory chip available, because their gear

must be compact.
Computerized instruments used to navigate aircraft and spacecraft are among such devices, he said, as are the instruments used in oil well-drilling operations. Mr. Ma-son said the new high-density chip would also be used in electronic office equipment.

turn out the chip in quantity before 1985. "We view their plans as a claim rather than as a proven sort of capability," said Bob Kat-The company showed plans for the oew component last fall at an international computer conference sort or capacitry, said BOD Katzive, an analyst with Guostic Concepts Inc., a technology consulting firm based in Menlo Park, Calif.

**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS** 

China Reportedly Close to Taking Drilling Bids

\$376-Million Offer Is Made for Cannon Mills

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David H. Murdock, a Los Angeles real estate developer and investor, has made a \$376-million cash offer for Cannon Mills,

er and investor, has a made a solution of the seventh-largest publicly held U.S. textile manufacturer.

Cannon announced Tuesday that it had received an unsolicited acqui-

sition offer, for \$40 a share, from Pacific Holding, a Murdock-owned company that holds about 5 percent of Cannon's shares. Cannon referred the proposal to its financial advisers.

Analysts said they did not expect Cannon to accept the offer, which is conditional upon a minimum of 62 percent of Cannon's 9.4 million shares being tendered. The offer also stipulated that Cannon's board of directors must approve the offer, Last February, Cannon rejected a simi-

lar offer from an investor group led by Harold Geneen, former chairman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - B.F. Goodrich has purchased Diamond Shamrock

Corp.'s plastics subsidiary, the two firms have announced. The Federal Trade Commission, which is challenging the purchase on antitrust grounds, estimated the purchase price at \$131 million; Goodrich would

The purchase, announced late Tuesday, completes an agreement in

principle announced Sept. 30, 1981. Included in the transaction are a

vinyl chloride monomer plant that produces I billion pounds a year, and

n polyvinyl chloride plant with an output of 260 million pounds a year.

The FTC contended that the acquisition of Diamond Shamrock Plas-

tics could reduce competition in the production of the two materials.

used to make plastics. Goodrich is the largest U.S. producer of polyvinyl

chloride. Goodrich and Diamond Shamrock said they would "contest

LONDON - Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings expects 1982 exports of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars and parts to reach £95 million, up 23

percent from last year's £77 million, a company spokesman said

Last year's exports, accounting for more than 60 percent of output,

were up 26 percent in value as all overseas markets improved, the

spokesman said. Export sales, excluding parts, amounted to £43 million

Rolls-Royce Motors Sees Exports Rising 23%

Goodrich Makes Contested Plastics Purchase

United Press Internation

### The Kaufman Mystique Grows

#### When Salomon Brothers' Economist Sneezes Traders on Wall Street Stand to Catch a Cold

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Almost from the day two decades ago when he started publishing his weekly Comments on Credit, Henry Kauf-man has had an attentive following. But to be an analyst on Wall Street and to have a following is not all that unusual.

Indeed, it is only in recent years that Mr.

Kaufman, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., has taken on a kind of aura,, where his market analyses can be expected to

where his market analyses can be expected to send tremors through the stock and bond markets. It does not happen every time be speaks, but it happens often enough to make it more than a coincidence.

Such was the case Tuesday, when the closely watched Dow Jones industrial average plunged 17.22 points, following Mr. Kaufman's latest projections. He told clients that he foresees a "tug-of-war" between business and the federal government shaping up ness and the federal government shaping up later this year, resulting in sharply higher in-

Mr. Kaufman is hardly the first economist to predict problems stemming from the bal-looning federal budget deficit, but the markets had oot reacted with such vehemence to deficit forecasts until he spoke.

#### **Big Market Moves**

The market response again raised the questions of how it was that Mr. Kanfman commands the power he does and, further, of what it meant for one economist to have such influence. Only last spring, prominent members of the Reagan administration chastised Mr. Kaufman for being bogged down in traditional economics and not understanding the oew supply-side approach they were offering. It was as though he were personally responsible for the financial markets' deep-seated skepticism toward the

As prices ebb and flow, it is not unusual for some event to set off a big market move. Sometimes it is a declaration of war or, less extreme, an announcement by the Federal Reserve. At other times it may simply be something that someone has said, be it the scholarly Mr. Kaufman or the flamboyant Joseph Granville, a forecaster who has also

been credited - or blamed - for touching off large moves in markets in recent years. Since markets reflect what people think will happen in the future, there is a good deal of uncertainty," noted Burton G. Malkiel, dean of the School of Organization and Management at Yale University, who has written extensively on the theory of stock

"This means that it is very easy to have people swinging from optimism one moment to pessimism the next," he said. "And with this kind of volatility, it is not terribly surprising that a Kaufman or a Granville can move markets.

But where Mr. Granville is criticized for lacking substance, Mr. Kaufman is widely applauded for his research. "Henry's method applianced for his research. Hearry's inclined of forecasting is to look at the potential flows of funds through the economy to see where there will be pressure points," Mr. Malkiel said. "So when he says something, there is a lot of research behind it."

But it is more than research that makes

Mr. Kaufman stand out. Forecasting is a treacherous business, and the Salomon Brothers economist has a good record. "He has practically always been a bear," said Otto Eckstein of Data Resources and Harvard University. "And since the market has deteriorated for almost 20 years, he looks

Both Henry and Al Woinilower have projected that the financial system would be get-ting into more and more trouble, and it has," Mr. Eckstein added. Like Mr. Kanfman, Mr.

Wojnilower, chief economist at the First

Boston Corp., takes a pessimistic view. Although Mr. Kaufman has made a reputation for being on the money in forecasting such trends as the rise in short-term interest rates to record heights, he has not been uniquely prescient. Mr. Wojnilower has focused on some of the same themes as Mr. Kaufman, and made some of the same forecasts. But Mr. Kaufman and his firm seem to have best capitalized on his growing prominence, which Wall Street people say has brought not only greater prestige but also more business to Salomon.

Mr. Kanfman, a member of Salomon's executive committee, makes himself judiciously



Henry Kaufman

available to counsel clients. In recent years, the firm has become more systemace about preparing and distributing copies of his remarks. Typically, Salomon Brothers clients were briefed on Mr. Kaufman's latest study Monday afternoon; a general public dissemi-nation was delayed until Tuesday morning.

Somewhere along the way, all of these factors helped transform Mr. Kaufman from an economist with a respected following into something approaching a cult figure. To be sure, many market participants treat his forecasts with immense respect. But beyond that, many others on Wall Street pay as much attention to guessing how the market will react to Mr. Kaufman's statements as they do to the statements themselves.

As Alan Greenspan, an economist and an informal adviser to the Reagan White House who heads his own consulting firm, put it, "Henry has a great many followers, but there are also a oumber of people who believe he has a great oumber of followers." For his part, Mr. Kaufman said he pays

no heed to whether he will create a stir.

I never know what statements will have market impact and which ones will not," he said. "The real question for me is whether I see a trend in the making. The question has to be what will be, not what should be. If you mix those two things up, you'll have a lot of errors in your projections."

### **Last Hour Rally Stems** Decline in N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK — Uncertainty over the direction of interest rates

left New York stock prices lower Wednesday despite a rally late in the day. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age had dropped almost nine points by early afternoon in a con-tinuation of Tuesday's 17.22 point rout, but then picked up in the final hour of trading to close off 4.28 points at 861.02. Declines. however, were significantly higher than advances by a margin of 1040 to 470 and volume rose to some 51 million shares from 47.51 million

Analysis attributed the late strength to technical factors such as bargain bunting ooting that buyers seemed to reenter the market at the 860 level on the Dow

Jones average.
The Bank of New York said the recession could reduce corporate borrowing paving the way for low-er short-term interest rates in the first quarter despite large Treasury

#### Regan Offers Challenge To Kaufman

WASHINGTON - U.S. Treasnry Secretary Donald Regam Wednesday disputed predictions made Tuesday by Solomon Broth-

ers' senior economist Henry Kauf-man that interest rates will climb again this year and test their 1981 record high levels.
"I think they [interest rates] will be coming down to be much lower

than they are right oow," Mr. Re-gan said. He said Mr. Kaufman as well as other economists have had to revise predictions in the past, Mr. Regan said in a television interview that interest rates may go

up a few points "here and there" in 1982, but "I don't think they are going to go op anywhere near where they were."

The reason for interest rate moderation, Mr. Regan said, is

that the administration appears to have inflation under control. Commenting oo the projected federal budget deficits, Mr. Regan said the deficits will not reach \$100

billion in fiscal 1983 or 1984. He said that President Reagan is likely to propose increased taxes in 1983 and 1984. "I think there will be some tax increases in 1983 and 1984," be said. He was not specific on the increases which may be proposed by the administration for 1983 and 1984, but said one area under examination is excise taxes

on beer and wine. Later, however, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said President Reagan remains opposed to raising taxes.

The Treasury secretary confinned reports that the president will seek a 15-percent increase in defense spending for 1983 when he presents his budget message to Congress later this month.

Figures leaked by the adminis-tration recently indicated the president was considering budget defi-cits of \$109 billion in the current fiscal year and much higher in 1983 and 1984. But Mr. Regan said those fig-

ures were preliminary and "we are oot going to have deficits in the \$100-billion area in 1983 or 1984." He also said the administration vill fight to keep the deficit below \$100 billion in the current fiscal

"Let's get it straight about those budget deficits," Mr. Regan said. There were some numbers leaked a few months ago. As a result of this, there are an awful lot of journalists, an awful lot of econor and the like, who believe that these

"Those were raw figures. They had no semblance to what the president's budget message will be when be delivers it to Congress, Mr. Regan said.

needs. But investors appeared to be skeptical.

The market also was being burt by prospects fourth-quarter carnings reports to be released this month will be dismal.

Credit markets were lower at midsession ahead of an auction of \$3.25 billion of seven-year ootes, dealers said.

They said there was some concern over the outcome of the auction because of uncertainty about bow the federal funds rate will be-have once the apparent technical distortions in the funds market begin to abate.

Dealers said it appeared the auc-tion would result in an average yield of around 14.62 percent. As many dealers expected the build up of reserves in the system over the past few days prompted

the New York Federal Reserve Bank to drain reserves. At the time, federal funds were at 11? In the London currency trading, the dollar closed mostly weaker

hus recovered from its early afternoon lows, dealers said. They said the dollar weakened because of a lower federal funds

rate and lower eurodollar deposit The dollar finished at 2.2470 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.2610 at the close Tuesday, and at 1.8095 Swiss francs, against 1.8120. Sterling rose to \$1.9240

from Tuesday's close of 1.9130. In corporate news, Borg-Warner said from Chicago that its direc-tors authorized the purchase of up to one million shares of its common on the open market for use in employee benefit and incenove plans and other corporate pur-

The company, which had about 43 million shares outstanding on Dec. 31, said the new authorization is expected to be sufficent to meet its needs at least through

From Palo Alto, Calif. Syntex Corp. said it formed a 50-50 joint venture with E. Merck, a West German chemical and pharmaceutical company, to market products of Syntex's diagnostic subsidiary, Syva, in several European coun-

On the trading floor, oils and related issues were under pressure. Union Oil of California was active after a block of 168,900 shares 34. Amerada Hess had ooe of 125,000 shares and Schlumberger had a block of 120,000 shares at

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#### Firms in U.S., Libya Agrees to Compensate Exxon Britain Plan receive oo compensation for its cents to \$1.20 a barrel, depending properties, which include oil and on grade, and have privately indi-By Douglas Martin New York Times Service NEW YORK - Libya has

### **Data Link**

By Merrill Brown Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Satellite
Business Systems of the United
States and British Telecom announced plans Wednesday to provide a high-speed transatlantic communications service.

Although SBS must rec eral Communications Commission approval to enter the international field, the two concerns have agreed to develop a oumber of advanced communications services, principally high-speed digital services, such as data communications and electronic mail.

In a joint announcement, the two companies also said they would provide teleconferencing services, enabling businessmen and others to conduct meetings over television. The international services could begin as soon as this year, SBS said.

PEKING — China will soon begin accepting bids from foreign oil companies for drilling in the South China and Yellow seas, it was report-Robert Hall, SBS president, said the company's customers, many of which have overseas operations in The China Daily, an English-language sister publication to the People's Daily, said it had learned from the Petroleum Ministry that bidding will begin as soon as the State Council, China's equivalent of a Cabinet, Britain, had expressed strong interest in international services. There is more telecommunications traffic etween the two countries than be-Oil firms from the United States, Britain, France, Japan and Italy last tween the United States and any other nation, making SBS's entrance into that market particular-

> "For our customers, it opens an opportunity to extend many advantages of their integrated do ic networks to their operations in the United Kingdom, enhancing the efficiency, the timeliness and the economy of their telecommuni-cations," Mr. Hall said in a prepared statement. Sir George Jeffer-son, chairman of British Telecom, called the proposal a "major enhancement of transatlantic comun-

#### **Boosts U.S. Competitivity** SBS is a partnership of Aetna

Life & Casualty, International Business Machines and Communi cations Satellite Corp. (Comsat) that is prepared to spend close to \$1 billion to develop a satellite voice, data and video communications system for businesses and other institutions. After a series of delays, customers began receiving service from SBS earlier this year. British Telecom, the govern-

ment-controlled telecome tions monopoly that serves all the nation's telephones, is going through a series of major changes designed to bring competition into the business there and enable the

company to enter new fields.
"SBS is protecting the introduction of small-dish digital satellite business systems in the U.S., and our agreement with them will secure for BTI's multinational customers the service advantages of direct links with their U.S. establishments connected to the SBS system there, said Jim Hodgson, managing director of British Telecom International.

In requesting authority to enter the international field, SBS said the international field, SBS said the services would improve the U.S. competitive position in for-eign markets by cutting travel costs and increasing productivity. The companies said they would use existing littlesat satellites for the international services. SBS also

requested FCC approval for plans to use Comst facilities in West Virginia and Maine as gateways cording to the national for the interactional transmissions. ment office Wednesday.

agreed to compensate Exxon for the Libyan assets the oil company abandoned in November, Exxon gas for shipment to Europe.

has announced. The move, analysts said, suggested a new moderation on the part of the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

When Exxon announced plans to withdraw from the country considered highly unusual in an in-dustry that has been reluctant to John H. Lichtblau, executive direcsacrifice any secure source of crude oil - Libva said Exxon's action did not conform with Libya's oil laws and was "tantamount to failure to carry out legal commitments and a unilateral breach of

That attitude led some analysts to predict that Exxoo would

gas reserves, producing wells, pipe-lines and a plant to liquely natural

#### 'Lower Than Book Value'

Exxon declined to disclose the amount of compensation it would receive, except to say it was "some-what lower than book value," an amount it also declined to reveal. "This may represent a more civil, businesslike attitude on the part

tor of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. A oumber of analysts said Libya's willingness to pay compensa-tion to a company after an action

it vehemently condemned was reflective of a more conciliatory approach by the Libyans. They re-cently cut their oil price by 50

### World Bank Says New Loans Will Carry Charge of 11/2%

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -To help ease a financial squeeze, the World Bank announced Tuesday that it will impose a one-time fee of 11/2 percent on the face value of all new loans, in addition to interest rates, which currently are 11.6 percent. The charge is necessary, a bank spokesman said, to "send a signal to the markets that the bank is and intends to continue to be a sound institution."

"Adverse" impacts arising from higher interest charges and foreign exchange costs caused the bank to take steps that would maintain its top credit rating in the markets, the spokesman said.

Under the new rate plan, a borrower has the option of paying the fee "up front" or adding it to the rest of the loan. The new fee is in addition to the existing "commitment fee" of % percent on World Bank loans prior to actual dis-At the same time, the bank's

soft-loan affiliate, the Internation-Development Association, moved to cover more of the costs it incurs in making its interest-free, 50-year loans to the poorest of its Presently, IDA charges a 4-per-

#### Belgium to Trim Its Discount Rate

BRUSSELS — Belgium's key discount rate will be cut to 14 percent from 15 percent effective Thursday, the Belgian national bank said Wednesday. The move cases emergency measures imposed last month to defend the Belgian franc against speculators. Bankers said Wednesday that investors' worries about the stability of the franc had been eased

Meanwhile, Belgium's unemployment figure, based on the number of persons drawing unemployment benefits, rose to a record 423,847 or 10.2 percent of the working population in December from 9.9 percent in November, according to the national employ-

er in the year.

cent fee on the disbursed portion of its credits. That will rema changed. But now IDA also will

charge ½ percent on the undis-bursed portion of credit as soon as

the funds are committed.

These added charges reflect a oew mood of ansterity at the bank and IDA. The United States, the bank's biggest contributor over the years, has been trying to cut back its proportional share. Under the Reagan administration, funds pledged to IDA have been stretched out, leading to the prospect, according to World Bank President A.W. Clansen, that the character of the IDA lending system will soon have to undergo a

major alteration. According to recently published reports, the U.S. Treasury will publish a recommendation on Jan. 20 that the U.S. annual contribution to IDA be reduced to \$750 million a year by 1983. IDA is scheduled to average close to \$1.1 billion for the three fiscal years ending 1983 if Congress passes the occessary appropriation bills.
Since other nations' contributions are keyed to the U.S. share,

such a large cot would slash the total of concessional IDA funds available to the poor and require them to seek the balance at higher. market-related rates. Such a step, as well as the additional IDA fees announced Tuesday, are expected to be bitterly resisted by the Third

ing: 1.219 Irish £

cated a willingness to make further concessions if necessary.

"One could come to the conclusion they're running a little bit scared," said Henry M. Schuler, energy analyst for the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells who previously served in Tripob as a State Department official and as a consultant to U.S. oil companies. Exxon said that the accord

would be retroactive to Dec. 1. A spokesman, James Morakis, said Tuesday that an arm of the Libyan National Oil Corp., Sirte Oil, would operate the Exxon properties. "Sirte assumed responsibility from December for all of Exxon's outstanding agreements with con-tractors and suppliers related to oil and gas operations," he added. Exxon's withdrawal from Libya

nearly two months ago puzzled en-ergy analysts as well as officials of other oil companies because oil companies seldom abandon sources of crude oil needed to run their refineries, although they rontinely dispose of refining, marketing and petrochemical operations.

There has been a variety of speculation about Exxon's action. which was not matched by the other U.S. companies active in Li-bya. These inclode Cococo, Marathon, Amerada Hess, Occi-dental Petroleum and Mobil.

#### Responding to Reagan

All of these companies, however, have reacted affirmatively to a call by President Reagan to re-move employees and their dependents choosing to leave Libya at a time of tension between Washington and Tripoli.

Analysts have suggested that the overwhelming reason for Exxon's departure was dissatisfaction with Tripoli's intransigence about lowering its price enough to make it profitable to produce Libyan oil. Libya's prices have been the highest in the Organization of Petrole um Exporting Countries, ranging up to \$41 a barrel at the peak last year. The current top price is \$37.

These high prices have led Western companies to cut Libyan production to 600,000 barrels a day

from about 1.7 million a year ago.
Exxon has so much oil elsewhere that the loss of a single country's production does not have nearly so severe an impact as it would on a

smaller company.
[Iran has sent a 10-man team of specialists to Libya to determine what type of Iranian volunteers are occided to replace American oil personnel, United Press In-ternational said Wednesday.]

Weekly net asset value



are actual figures.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42

on January 4, 1982: U.S. \$92.57 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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#### in North America, £20 million in Europe and the Middle East, and £6 million in the Far East. Carlsberg to Provide Experts to China Brewery The Associated Press COPENHAGEN — The Umited Breweries group, which makes Carlsberg and Tuborg, has announced the signing of a contract for the supply of technical expertise to the Guangzhou Brewery of China The contract calls for Carisberg to assign specialists to the Chinese

brewery as consultants in production, equipment and quality control. Guangzhou technicians also are to be trained at the United Breweries China recently announced plans to quadruple domestic beer production over the next decade.

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### **CURRENCY RATES** Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 6, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

somewhat by government plans to cut public spending, but there were still prospects of a devaluation lat-S CUTTERCY Per Equity. U.S.S Equiv. Currency 0.4994 Singapore 5 1,045 S. Atrican road Corrency Equiv. Current sheldel 15.43 0.0044 | Japonese ver 219.40 3.5524 | Koworiti dinor 0.2815 0.4463 | Amkey.riogel 2.2405 0.1728 | Norw. krose 5.7875 0.1184 | Pall. pass 8.449 0.0515 | Perl. escudo 45.199 0.2572 | Sandi rivel 3.421 1.1469 | \$.D.R. 0.8577 Austrolian \$ 0.8664 Losinian schilling 15.74 Australian S 0.8844
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#### Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 6, 1982 Banks UE Sta-89 BFCE 514-88
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### Riots Aside, Risk Analyst Calls U.S. Good Bet

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An economic recovery will begin in the United States late this year but will bypass the "permanent underclass" living in major cities and will "lead to wide-spread urban rioting in the summer of 1983."

Who says so? Mary McCarthy, that's who.

And she's not a neighborhood astrologer or palm-reader but vice president for research of Business Environment Risk Index (BERI), one of the oldest and largest U.S. firms analyzing the investment climate in various countries.

In BERI's latest report, the section dealing with the United States, prepared by Ms. McCarthy, advises potential foreign investors that "the United States is among the world's most favorable environments for foreign busi-

But it warns that "scrious urban rioting will begin in the summer of 1983" as unskilled Hispanics and blacks in the cities, "unemployable in an economy being restructured to em-phasize high technology," compete for "eco-nomic advantage and shrinking government

For \$775 a year, BERI gives its clients three undowns on the financial, political and regulatory situation in 48 countries, grading them from top-quality (no investment risk, good profit potential) to bottom (no business ings recommended).

BERI clients abroad are advised to "choose the locations of their operations carefully" and "keep a low profile in the U.S. and use Ameri-

can personnel as much as possible to limit negative reaction toward foreign products." Unequivocal predictions such as the BERI riot forecast are viewed with disfavor by others

in the growing risk-prediction field. Ms. McCarthy, a Ph.D. in African history, said it was not her intention to portray the United States as an unstable banana republic but to help clients investing in an otherwise favorable environment to be cautious in their "location decisions" - that is, to stay out of such volatile areas as Miami's black populated section.

"Our job is to point out what we think is most likely to happen so that foreign investors will be prepared," she said. "Our point is that the policy decisions of the government have not focused on what is going to happen to this permanently unskilled, undereducated class."

So long as things are going badly for everyone, "Nobody is going to get too upset," she said. "The problem is when recovery begins to occur. The permanently unemployed urban minorities will begin to see these other groups move ahead, and resemment will explode."

Risk-analysis firms such as BERI received a strong growth impetus from the Iranian revo-lution, which took foreign business executives by surprise. The firms combine subjective analysis by retired diplomats, business execu-tives, and on-site agents with computerized

economic studies to measure profit potential, regulatory environment and political stability.

Despite the predicted riots, the latest BERI report includes the United States among the safest countries for investment, along with West Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Singapore. At the bottom, on the "no business" list, are Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey, all nations plagued either by political unrest or by acute financial problems and shortages of

ard currency.
BERI's technique is not universally admired in the risk-prediction trade. Gordon Rayfield, a General Motors economist who is president of the 300-member Association of Political Risk Analysts, said there is a built-in superficiality to a general risk-prediction service aimed

at a wide variety of clients. "Most people doing political analysis now are not concerned with things like urban riots," he said. "They are not the key to doing business in a foreign country."

He said business decisions depend more on what kind of company is involved and the na-ture of its transactions. "Gulf Oil makes mon-ey in Angola" despite the civil war there, he said, "but I'm not sure GM could." He said that the United States "is a huge market. If there are urban riots, does it matter? I'd be much more concerned with the Reagan administration policy-making process, with deregula-tion, with what's likely to follow if Reagan fails."

### Japanese Officials Say Yen Will Appreciate

TOKYO — The yen is expected to appreciate gradually in the coming weeks, having overcome the impact of a cut in the discount rate and the developments in Poland, Japanese monetary officials said

The discount rate was cut by 0.75 of a percentage point to 5.5 percent on Dec. 11. Poland de-

clared martial law on Dec. 13. The exchange rate of the dollar, which rose to 223 yen on Dec. 14, had declined to 218.85 yen by Wednesday's close.

The officials said Japanese monetary authorities would welcome a further yen appreciation against the dollar, which would serve to stabilize Japanese prices and restrain the country's trade

One reason why the yen has not appreciated at a faster rate, despite Japan's strong economic performance, has been that local importers, including oil refiners, have been actively covering import con-tracts on the forward exchange

market, they said. The importers do not want to repeat the loss they incurred in the first seven months of 1981, when they left import contracts little covered in anticipation of a higher yen. The yen actually lost ground, falling to 246.40 yen to the dollar on Ang. 4 from 199.60 yen on Jan.

6, the officials noted. The present active forward coverage of import contracts will later work to temper any appreciation

of the yen because dollars bought through import covering will be off the market when the covering contracts fall due, they said.
The officials also said the customs-cleared trade figures for No-

vember and the first 20 days of December appear to indicate the pace of the increase in Japanese exports of automobiles and some electrical goods has been slowing.

Meanhwile, Haruo Mackawa, governor of the Bank of Japan said stable prices are the foundation for sustained economic growth and ex-

pressed opposition to what he called attempts at increasing nomi-nal national income artificially.

Mr. Mackawa told a press conference the central bank will aim primarily at stabilizing the yen's value, although it also foresees a gradual appreciation of the curren-

cy against the dollar.

Mr. Mackawa did not specify what he meant by attempts at in-creasing nominal income by artificial means, but banking sources said he was referring to arguments gaining ground in government quarters that the government should subtly encourage wage increases to boost personal sumption and economic growth.

The central bank head also said

the government's target of a 5.2percent real economic growth in fiscal 1982 starting text April is desirable, but at the same time the government should not take economically unreasonable steps to achieve the target.

Japan to Permit

Foreign Firms to

TOKYO - Under pressure to open its financial markets and re-duce its current-account surplus,

Japan will allow a number foreign

firms to raise money in yen here this year after a break of nearly

The government recently gave

its informal blessing to Dow Chemical to float a so-called samu-

rai bond this month for 20 billion

yen (\$91 million). The bond will be

This is only the second such bond ever allowed to be issued in

Japan by a foreign firm, and fol-lows one by Sears, Roebuck, which floated a 20-billion-yen, five-year bond in March, 1979.

The sources said that because

these loans are unsecured, the gov-

such as the World Bank.

over 10 to 12 years, sources said.

three years.

Borrow in Yen

#### Swiss Tighten **Bank Rules** On Reporting

BERN — Swiss banks are being required to give a clearer picture of their business following a major bank's disclosure of losses, at first

unreported, in silver trading. A spokesman for the Federal Banking Commission said Wednesday that banks will have to show in their balance sheets how much they have taken from undisclosed reserves to cover losses incurred in their operations.

The spokesman said the commission decided to act partly be-cause of Swiss Volksbank's revelation in November that it drew 139 million Swiss francs (\$76.8 million) from undisclosed reserves in 1980 and 1981 to cover losses resulting from silver transactions in 1979.

Volksbank's 1980 balance sheet did not give any indication of the drawings or the silver losses, and showed a net profit higher than in

This prompted allegations in the Swiss financial press that the bank had misled the public. Volksbank's share price now stands at little more than half the peak it reached around the time the 1980 accounts were published last spring.

#### Criticism Rejected

Volksbank Chairman Ernst Brugger rejected the media's criticism and told a news conference that the main purpose of building up undisclosed reserves was to cover unexpected losses.

gued that full publication of losses in balance sheets might unnecessarily alarm depositors unaware that the bank had ample reserves to absorb them.

The banking commission spokesman said the Volksbank affair was merely one incident which prompted it to act.

In 1977, Credit Suisse said it had suffered losses exceeding 1.2 billion francs as a result of illicit dealings at its Chiasso branch. Yet its balance sheet showed provi-sions set aside to cover losses totaling only 455 million francs, and its published net profit was little changed from the previous year.

Swiss debentures law allows companies to huild up hidden reserves to ensure their prosperity and maintain dividend payments. But banking law demands that banks give a clear and true picture of their business in their balance

The banking commission has withdrawn a 1975 circular which, the spokesman said, did not make its requirements clear enough.

to publish both the drawings on hidden reserves and the losses to which they have been applied, he

**Toronto Stocks** 

Closing Prices, Jan. 5, 1982

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C **Montreal Stocks** Closing Prices, Jan. 5, 1982 trument has been extremely reluc-tant to allow them, granting a few only to government-backed foreign companies or international bodies

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Total Sales 502.142 shares. Canadian Indexes Jon. 4, 1982

Two other U.S. companies, NCR and Procter & Gamble, will issue samurai bonds in the second and third quarters of this year as a result of Japan's need to increase capital exports for balance-of-pay-ments reasons. Moon Index 1,397,60 325,70 Previous Class 1,916.60 238.71 Sources said that a monthly target of four issues totaling about 70 billion yen will be set. Jan. 6, 1982

#### 'Giant Fields' Likely in Overthrust Belt By Joanne Omang growth, cuvironmental pressures and economic impact. The stress already has begun with the expansion of oil shale and coal surface Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The oil and gas fields under Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho are about one-third the size of the mammoth mining in the region. Mr. Powers told a news conference that 3.3 billion barrels of oil and 16 trillion cubic feer of gas have been discovered along the Overthrust Belt, which is a folded section of the Prudhoe Bay finds in Alaska and among the largest on earth, a top government geologist earth's crust from one to four miles down. If additional estimates of undiscovered oil resources in the so-called Overthrust Belt are The average estimate of undiscovered recoverable reserves there is 6.7 billion barrels of included, the field could be just as big as Prudhoe, Richard Powers of the U.S. Geological Survey office in Denver said Tuesday.

reserves of oil shale, coal and uranium that already have sparked major energy projects in the West. Mr. Powers' numbers, to be published by the Geological Survey at the end of the month, are not new but represent the first comprehensive summary of the oil finds, he Mr. Powers was one of several scientist who warned the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention here that developing the buge energy resources of the West will create vast problems of sudden population

The resources are in addition to vast

oil and 58.4 trillion cubic feet of gas, he said, or 8 percent of all U.S. estimated undiscovered

oil and 10 percent of all undiscovered gas, including offshore fields.

"The key thing is, we're finding large fields, major fields, giant fields" where the reserves are in a continuous formation, said Mr. Powers, who heads the Geological Survey's Overthrust Belt analysis project. There is at least one "supergiant" field of 100 million barrels of oil or more, he added.

It is too early to know how much of the oil

can be gotten out of the ground, and at what price, he said: The soils are very hard, and wells now are costing \$4 million to \$6 million

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THIS YEAR I RESOLVE TO

BE MORE TOLERANT OF

PRESIDENT HOOVER

#### The Making of a General 1887-1942

By Nigel Hamilton. 871 pp. \$22.95. McGraw-Hill, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

clearly many of the lessons he had learned as a young officer in Ireland during the struggle there for inde-pendence, and as a steadily advancing

commander of British units in Egypt

the Holy Land and India in the years between the two great wars. Just be-

(ore the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, he had been appointed as a divi-sional commander (major general) in

Palestine during the general rebellion there; and his outline plan for queli-ing the uprising, both politically and militarily, became the official plan of the War Office. And it was not only in

battle that he learned; he came to

know the army, its weaknesses and its possibilities, in the long quiet years he spent as a training officer in England:

A Professional with Flaws

flaws in Montgomery's generalship: One of them — his inattention to pur-suit and exploitation — damaged the

Alamein victory. Even before the war, the British military writer Basil Lide

dell Hart had clearly outlined the dan-

gers of neglecting quick pursuit fol-lowing victory. But the author an-swers criocisms of Montgomery's can-

tion in Africa by pointing to the

disastrous Arnheim operation later in the war as an example of what could

happen when Monty discarded his ha-

Mooty was the complete profes-sional, but one of his least likable

traits was his denigration of his mili-

tary and political colleagues. Hamil-

ton supports - and expands upon -Montgomery's criticisms of Field

Marshals Auchinleck and Alexander

and dozens of minor generals, Lord Mountbatten and even Winstoo Churchill. The only soldier who es-capes censure is Field Marshal

Viscount Alanbrooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and for good reason: he believed in Montgomery,

helped him climb the promotion lad-

der and, once he had command of the

Eighth Army, supported him.
Supporting such a man cannot have been easy, and that not only because he sniped at his colleagues and superiors. In the two years between the dephace at Dunkirk and his campaign in North Africa. Monteoners here to

North Africa, Montgomery began to display that "obsessional desire to prove himself in war" which, Hamil-

prove nimself in war which, riama-ton writes, led people to refer to him as "the mad general." The author toys with the idea that "perhaps madaess is a prerequisite of military genius— at least a determination and self-disci-

pline bordering on insanity." During this same period Montgomery occas-

sicoally immersed himself in military

trivia that had no bearing on winning

the war, thus embroidering his repu

tion for egocentric eccentricty.

Although this is mainly a military biography. Hamilton does give a full

account of Montgomery's antecodents

and upbringing. He was the son of a clergyman; his mother, much younger than her husband, was a Victorian who ruled her household with an iron

the future general was two, at the tiffe that his father became Bishop of Tasmania. Young Montgomery was

unruly, stubborn about maintaining

his own independence, sometimes in trouble at school and often in conflict

with his mother. He said that in later

years he was devoted to ber, but there

is good evidence that he had come to abhor her, and, indeed, many of his other relatives. But I doubt if the memories of his mother had much in-

Betty Montgomery, the field mar-shal's wife, is the most attractive per-

son in the book. An artist, a woman of

sensibility and good humor, with a

gift for laughter and friendship, she was the only person who seemed able to bumanize Monty. Her death was a brutal blow. He had married her in

July 1927 when he was almost 40 and

as he related in his meaniors, "she died in my arms" 10 years later. His only refuge was his profession. Hamilton

makes it clear that the ascetic, intoler-

ant, bumptious little general who em-erged after Alamein as one of the

great leaders of World War 11 was in

many ways fashioned by that intolorable loss.

fluence on Monty's generalship.

land. They moved to Australia v

bitual caution.

Hamilton fails to emphasize the

THERE were two Montgomerys: one, an innovative, highly profes-sional soldier who revised the factics. training and operational planning of the British army and then led that army in a series of victories une-qualled since Wellington's day; the other, a vain, egocentric, objection-able man whose loyalty to friends and

relatives was always in doubt.

Io "Monty," the first volume of his monumental biography of Field Marshal Viscoupt Montgomery of Alamein, Nigel Hamilton has dissected and examined these strains in the observation of the prost singular. character of one of the most singular Englishmen of this century. He has performed the task splendidly; this is Monty, a great general but a perverse-ly difficult man. If there are more warts in the portrait than some would

wish, well, Monty had plenty.

Many good writers, Alan Moorhead and Alun Chalfont among them, have had a shot at explaining Monty. No one has come as close to the man as Hamilton. He had access to 44 volumes of Montgomery's war diaries; he interviewed scores of the field mar-shal's military and civilian contemporaries and, apparently, he has read ev-erything in British archives concern-ing the man and his battles.

The author knew Montgomery for

The author knew Montgomery for 20 years. (In an author's note he mentions "the gift of friendship" and says that, in undertaking the hiography he felt he "would be repaying a debt of gratitude.") The book is basically pro-Montgomery. The criticisms of his tactical and organizational approach, which were debated during and after his companions in North Africa are his campaigns in North Africa, are seldom mentioned. (Hamilton, however, will oot be able to sidestep Montgomery's critics when, in his second volume, he deals with the Allied pursuit of the Germans across North Africa, the campaign in Sicily and Moot-gomery's tactics in Normandy.)

#### A Great Soldier

Was Mootgomery a great soldier? On the evidence presented by Hamilton and by the official histories of the war, the answer must be an unequivo-

Cal "Yes."
Out of the wreckage of the British
Army after Dunkirk, Monty trained first a division, then a corps and finally an army to the highest standards of effectiveness. In 1942, at the nadir of British for-

tunes in North Africa, he went to Egypt. In less than three months he transformed a brave but baffled Eighth Army. The officer corps was cleansed of defeatists and, significantly, of those who did not accept Montgomery's tactical concepts. Chief among these was maintenance of the integrity of divisions. Until Monty ar-rived in the desert, and especially after the British retreat to Alamein, the high command had been enamored of the idea of small formations fighting isolated actions. Montgomery wanted divisions to fight as units; he rejected ng his troops in packets." Montgomery was the first British general to believe, and to convince others, that battles could only be won by combined efforts of infantry, tanks, artillery and engineers. What the U.S. Army calls the "all arms doctrine" is familiar oow. It was a new, and not universally welcomed, idea when Montgomery began the ed-

ucation of his own and other armies. Monty directed the army he had trained in the great defensive victory of Alam Halfa and the brilliant offen-sive triumph of El Alamein. If the latter was not quite the turning point of World War II, as Hamilton believes, it surely ranks with Midway and Stalingrad. Doubters may consider what would have happened to the Allied landings in French North Africa if Rommel had won at Alamein the

week before. In this volume, Nigel Hamilton gives us fairly complete summaries of the often day-long strategic and tacti-cal instructions Montgomery gave his officers. Not only are they fascinating records of the development of new military thinking, but they reflect

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E NOW TIGRE

Drew Middleton is on the staff of the New York Times.

#### Pakistan Curbs Indian Sari

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan - The sari, worn by women in India, has been

banned in Pakistan's official and semi-official organizations. Sources in Islamabad said that the sari reportedly was banned as un-Islamic. Women amployees have been told to report to work in baggy trousers and long shirts. Pakistan's oational dress.

By Alan Truscott

#### BRIDGE

O<sup>N</sup> the diagramed deal, nearly all the North-South partnerships bid six no-trump and made exactly 12 tricks. But there was one interesting exception.

The usual contract was reached by

a rather peculiar route. Presumably four po-trump was intended to he Blackwood, but North refused to show aces, taking a unilateral decision

to play six no-trump.

After an opening diamond lead,
South finessed the ten, planning to
claim his slam if the finesse lost. The finesse won, however, and South could now see the prospect of an over-

As this was match-point scoring As this was match-point scoring, the overtrick was important. Before repeating the diamond finesse, he had to disentangle his black suits, so he cashed the spade jack and took all his black-suit winners.

He then repeated the "sure" diamond finesse, and was horrified when East produced the queen. Since the ace-king of diamonds were now isolat-

ace-king of diamonds were now isolated in the dummy, the defense scored a

beart trick to defeat the slam. The brilliant duck on the first trick was executed by East. Notice that

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West led the diamond seven.

South's communications did not allow him to repeat the diamond finesse with safety, for he had no way to enter his hand early without exposing him-self in hearts or leaving a blocked position in one of the black suits.

. . . .

В. C.

**ACROSS** 

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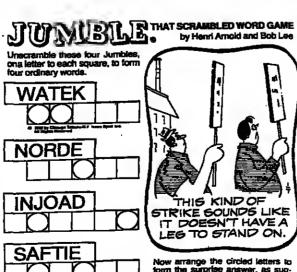




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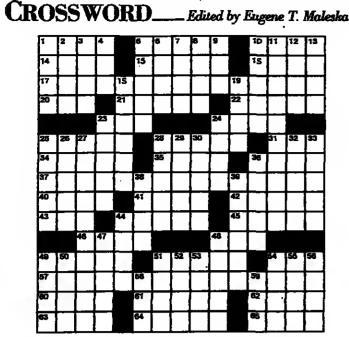


Print answer here: Jumbles: ARDOR PROBE DISMAY PLOWED Answer: Might be knit with some kinds of yams— BROWS

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I'M JUST NO 600D UNTIL I HAVE MY MORNING ROOT BEER!"



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### Greggs' Bengals Finally Get the Point

CINCINNATI — It was late spring of 1980, just before same for everybody. the opening session of a Cincinnati Bengal minicamp. The players were waiting to start their first meeting with a new coach. Forrest Gregg.

I remember he walked into the room and you sort of knew things were going to be different before he even said a word," said guard David Lapham. "I've never seen anything like it. You knew you were going to have to respect this guy. "I mean, he's imposing physically. But he also had a Super Bowl ring and he played with Vince Lombardi and was on all those championship Green Bay teams. That gave him immediate credentials.

"We realized he had paid his dues and more, surviving all those Lombardi years. He was what we needed."

The National Football League team Gregg greeted that day was coming off consecutive 4-12 seasons, despite a nucleus of high-round draft choices. Paul Brown had retired from coaching in 1975, and since then, two coaches — Bill Johnson and Homer Rice — had failed to keep the Bengals in the playoffs.

#### Misdirected Personnel

"I can't remember Homer or Bill chewing guys out for being lousy," said defensive end Eddie Edwards. "It was getting to the point where practice was a joke," said Lapham. "Fooling around and not much concentration

in meetings. Some guys were 15 or 20 pounds overweight by the end of the season, and the play on the field wasn't very disciplined. We had 48 guys going in six different directions.

"We were struggling. Forrest Gregg funneled us in one direction. He taught us how to win instead of worrying about losing."

In two years, Gregg's no-nonsense attitude has transformed the Bengals into one of the NFL's elite teams. After winning 12 of 16 regular-season games this year, they beat Buffalo, 28-21, to advance to Sunday's American Conferente championship game here against San Diego, an oppo-ment they demolished, 40-17, two months ago.

#### **Modifying Vince** Gregg has performed his minor miracle with a modified

Their preparations for Sunday's playoff game with Dallas hampered by foul weather in San Francisco, the 49ers went south to Anaheim, Calif., Tuesday — only to find more of the

same. And in San Diego, heavy rain and high winds cut short practices for the Chargers, who

play for the other Super Bowl berth Sunday in Cincinnati (where temperatures soared to a January-balmy 42 F). "I hate rain," blustered Charger Coach Don Coryell. "I hate cold."

THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune

1887-1980

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edited at the front.

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THE FRONTPAGE

Lombardi approach.

... He doesn't try to imitate his old coach, but he does follow some of Lombardi's basic tenets regarding the handling of

"People hear the word 'discipline,' " Gregg said. "And sometimes they get the wrong impression. You don't have to sit on players to get discipline.

"But I do believe you need to provide leadership. Some-one has to make the decisions and provide direction, and that's what I try to do. "It's very important in any organization. You set stand-

ards - you have rules and you enforce them. They're the

"A lot of people go with the philosophy that these guys are pros and they'll take care of themselves. They'll take care of themselves," he said, "because I'm

watching them take care of themselves."

Gregg was speaking earlier this week at the team's practice field. A fierce wind was blowing, and a buge steel drum suddenly rolled across the practice field. Gregg, seated at a desk, had a view through a window. "Look out!" he shouted, interrupting himself.

Some of our players are out there jogging and they might get hit," said Gregg - a coach was watching his players take care of themselves.

Gregg is a hard-nosed Texan who, as a Hall-of-Fame offensive tackle, was once described by Lombardi as the best player - in any position - he had ever coached. Gregg looks like a man you wouldn't want to take on in a barroom

"He's a tough guy, no question," Lapham said. "But he treats us like men. He's fair. You ask him how you are playing and be'll tell you. Sometimes he is too honest, but at least he tells you straight.

#### 1 Was Fired

Gregg got his first head coaching job in 1975 with the Cleveland Browns. The Browns were 3-11 his first season and 9-5 the second, when he was the American Conference coach of the year. He left before the final game of his third season, when Cleveland was 6-7.

He described his departure simply: "I was fired."

He is sensitive about the Cleveland episode. Some

Browns complained that he treated them like second-

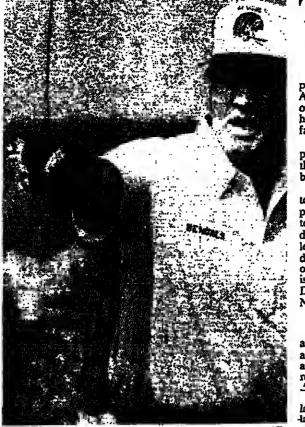
The word about Gregg around the league soon became:
"Can't relate with the new generation of athletes."
"Don't get me started or I'll go off into tantrums," he said. His firing was the low point of the 32 years he has spent in football as a player or coach. But football is not first with Gregge.

first with Gregg.
Echoing Lombardi, he said: "I learned the most important parts of your life are your religion, your family, your

occupation. That didn't dawn on me until I almost o The reference was to his experience with cancer, which he overcame after two operations during his Cleveland tenure. He spent a year in private business and a season in the Canadian Football League before Cincinnati decided to ig-

nore the supposed generation-gap factor.

Gregg probably has mellowed since his Cleveland days, but Bengal players still don't have much room for error. When star nose guard Wilson Whitley reported 10 pounds overweight for training camp, Gregg chewed him out, on the



Forrest Gregg "... You have rules and you enforce them."

field and in front of his teammates, the opening day of 'I'm convinced teams take on the personality of their coach," Lapham said.

#### Laughter no More

But does Gregg ever walk away from his image? Does he ever have — well, fun? "Oh sure, he can let his hair down like anyone else," Lapham said. "Sometimes he'll cut up in meetings and tell a

joke. And after our last few wins, he's been about the happi-

est guy in the dressing room.
"But no one expects him to be a comedian." That's why no one is laughing at the Bengals any more.

### Teams' Disparity Still Besets NBA

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The question of parity for the National Basketball Association, which several league owners constantly talk about but have been unable to solve, has surfaced again.

Another attempt will he made to place the issue on the agenda when the owners meet Jan. 30, the day before the all-star game.

In the last several years, attempts have been made to limit expansion - several owners contending that it has caused the disparity. Last season, when the league announced s nine percent drop in attendance, to an average of 10,021, 13 of the 23 teams finished below .500. They included Dallas (15-57), Detroit (21-61) and New Jersey (24-58).

#### 12 Under .500

Although the league reports that attendance is now up 10 percent — an average of 10,364 against 9,406 at this time a year ago — concern remains that 12 teams are under

The chief concern is over Cleveland (6-25), San Diego (8-22), Dal-las (7-23) and Utah (10-20).

Cleveland does not have a firstround draft pick until 1987," said Harry Mangurian, the Boston Celtie owner.

"It's a shame a team as powerful as the Los Angeles Lakers has Cleveland's pick next season. The Lakers will get the first or second pick, and Cleveland will be as

"We ought to change the draft rules to give the weaker teams a better shot at the top players in the draft. We need parity in this league, or we are going to have

"I'm in favor of putting a limit on the trading of first-round draft choices for more than one season.

ers' meetings last June, but it was voted down It would take a three-quarters vote to make the change.

Until now, most suggestions for change have come from the senior

However, Harold Katz, the new owner of the Philadelphia 76ers, is expressing concern. "I'm definitely for parity," be said.

When teams with records like Cleveland come into your arena three times, parity is the only answer. Our attendance is up 39 percent, bot it wasn't done with teams like Cleveland coming in.

"I'm not in favor of helping out the Dallas Mavericks. They have a lot of draft choices piled up. But I'm definitely in favor of some kind of help for Cleveland, Utah and San Diego.

"If we do nothing about helping those teams it may take them more than five years to turn it around, and by then it may be too late. "No league should operate with

five strong teams, six fair teams and the balance weak teams." The Cavaliers are averaging 6,477 at home, San Diego 5,481 and Utah 7,800. When Cleveland played at Madison Square Garden, the crowd was announced as

9,365; at Philadelphia, 10,365; at Dallas 6,981 and at Indiana, 6,864. I tried to get approval at the own-All those figures were below the home team's seasonal average.

Some owners complained that the gate receipts did not meet ex-"It's ridiculous to think that Los Angeles will give back Clevelaod's pick in next June's draft."

Katz said there were several ways to help the weaker teams. We could give them an extra first-round draft choice or we could do it with a special draft in which each team would protect eight or nine players and leave the rest available for the weaker teams to select," he said.

#### Not Unprecdented

Should the owners come up with a solution, it would oot be unprec-

edented. In the mid-1960s an extra draft choice was swarded to the New York Knicks and the San Francis-

co Warriors. "It's something that should be discussed," said David Stern, the NBA executive vice president. "Our rules, such as the draft and the waiver procedures, are designed to equalize teams.

"If owners want to change those rules, the subject can be put on the agenda for the all-star meetings."



Washington forward Jeff Ruland, crowded by Mike Gminski, center, and James Bailey as he made a move to the basket, drew a foul and completed a three-point play Tuesday. Ruland's career-high 25 points led the Bullets, but New Jersey won, 114-108.

**NBA Standings** 

#### By Jane Gross the whole deal and he pays good

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' principal owner, has sent a three-page letter to his players urging each of them to report to spring training several weeks before they are required to under the terms of major league baseball's collective bargaining

desire for "maximum dedication" and offers to trade any player who would rather be a part of another

executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Associa-

Fla. Feb. 9 and the rest of the the The bargaining agreement specifies that no players can be forced to go to spring training before March 1, although voluntary early camps are not uncommon. Last

year, certain Yankees, most of them young pitchers or players returning from injuries, attended a camp that began Feb. 13. Pitchers and catchers reported Feb. 20 and the rest of the team arrived March

#### RSVP

ing date is only a request and that pensated with extra days off during spring training. It itemizes the physical improvements that will be made at the team's training site

Steinbrenner wrote. "If you feel you are unable to comply, or not interested, or would rather be a part of another organization, I will do my very best to place you any-where you might be happy..... I am hopeful that will not be the case."

or Tampa, Fla., offices for com-

York Times by someone who asked not to be identifed; its contents were confirmed by a halfdozen of its recipients.

Monday but had not yet seen a copy Tuesday. "Although it is conched in invitational terms," he said, "its tone makes it not an invitation but a command. It's a diffi-cult situation. Under the terms of the contract, nobody can be forced to come before March 1 or be penalized for not doing so.

#### **Bullying Tactic**

not certain yet how we'll deal with it. I want to see the letter and dis-Several Yankees have forwarded

the letter to their agents or discussed its contents with them, expressing concern that by not reporting early they could jeopardize their status with the team. Dick Moss, a player agent, characterized the letter as "heavy-handed" and informed the players association of

down, but I'm going to report," said Bob Watson, one of the Yan-kee first basemen. "In so many words, he's said that if you don't,

### salaries."

ment. We have to report 15 days early because we didn't win the World Series. My time with my family is precious and they're at a stage where they can't come down.

"There's a human side to this and I don't think he realizes that, All he knows is we didn't win. He's going to have an angry ballplayer on his hands in my case."

"In my case," said outfielder Lou Piniella, "I'm very receptive. When you're a little older, you oced more time to get ready, so I like the idea. There's a strong suggestion that it would be a good idea, but I didn't take it as a threat. There was leeway."

#### 'He's the Boss'

"Yoo have to weigh what George does as a whole," said Barry Foote, a catcher. "The moves he makes show-he wants to win. I don't have any qualms with that. If I was George Steinbrenner and one or two guys vehemently didn't want to be part of this, it would be trade them away. He's the boss of ately ahead."

According to Miller, the March

rule originally was included in the collective bargaining agreement at the owners' request to deny wealthier teams a competitive advantage. Miller said that there could be angry reaction from Steinbrenner's fellow owners who are not willing to spend the money to open camps early in February.

Most of Steinbrenner's letter re

iterated statements that he made the day after the World Series he had already publicly apologized for the team's loss — when he called on the Yankees to work harder oext season. The letter promises that spring training will be ooe of the most organized and toughest in their careers and will instill in the players the "killer in-stinct" Steinbrenner said they lacked in the six-game World Se-ries against the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Each player was referred to by name in the body of the letter and was called on "to give me a firm

Steinbrenner '... If you're willing to undertake this dedication, I want to know.'

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Houstor 112, Golden State 111 (Murphy 31, Molone 26: King 34, Free 28).
Indiana 87, Phoenix 82 (Bontom 25, C. Johnson 15; D. Johnson 17, Robinson 14).

Indiana 87, Phoenix 82 Hontorn 25, C. Johnson 15; D. Johnson 17, Robinson 14). New York 112, Milwoukse 102 IWilliams 34, Smith 25; Buckner 18, Bridgerman 10). Chicopo 134, Denver 128 (Theus 20, Gilmore 19; Issel 30, English 26). Alionia 113, Cleveland 103 Roundfield 26, Draw 25; Brewer 27, Edwards 16). Defroit 124, Philodelphia 101 Hrripucka 33, Benson 17; Erving 29, B. Jones 121. New Jersey 114, Washinston 108 IR, Williams 32, Elmore 23; Ruland 25, Gravey 22).

#### NHL Standings



Montreol 3, Boston 1 (Tremblay (191, Goiney 110), Jorvis 114); Middleton (27)1. Pollodebhilo 3, Los Angeles 3 | Barber 2 125), Clarke (10), Propo (24), Linseman (10); Bonor Clarke (10), Prope (24), Linsemen (10); Bonor (7), Smith (4), Mordy (4)).

St. Louis 4, Minnesofo 1 (Pettersson (15), Maillen 2 (2), Dunkop (8): Young (2)).
Colgary S, Colorado 4 (McConold (M),
nord 2 [10], Plett (11), Labradan (7): Ca (3), Tembellini 3 [15], Ketola [3]]. old (14), Choul-

#### Transactions

BASEBALL

American Laugue

AINNESOTA—Signed Sal Butera, catcher,
and Sam Arrington, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

National League
ATLANTA—Signed Glorin Hubbard, se
baseman, to a one-year contract. FOOTBALL

Notineed Feetball League
LOS ANGELES—Fired essistant
Llonel Taylor, Bud Corson, Hewrit
Frank Leuferbur and Dan Rodektovich,
MIAMI—Announced the retirement
Den Herder, defining

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Outside Europe, please add \$8 or equivalent for each copy. Complete and return this coupon with your check or money day. His countryman, Per Bergernd, was third in the overall

standings. Finishing second and third on the final day were Norwegian Habor Asphol and Austrian Armin Kogler, respectively. Asphol turned in the day's longest jump, 105.5 meters, on his limit armount.

### Wisconsin U. On Probation

MISSION, Kan. - The University of Wisconsin has been placed on a one-year probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for football recruiting violations and improper use of funds and cutertainment, the NCAA

said Tuesday night. The probation, effective immediately, includes a public repri-mand and censure but does not affect the football team's eligibility for postseason competition or tele-

vision appearances.

The probation stems from at least 10 violations by Wisconsin's football program, according to the NCAA's committee on infractions. The violations included illegal pay-ment of airline tickets for a recruit and his family, setting up a two-day stay at a fishing lodge for the family and illegally buying meals

for recruits. The violations, involving the football coaching staff and mem-bers of the athletic department, occurred during 1979 and 1980.

The university considers the penalty imposed to be appropriate to the circumstances and has taken steps to assure that similar recruiting violations will not occur in the future," said Irving Shain, the school's changeller school's chancellor.

The penalty also calls for an NCAA review of athletic policies and practices at the end of the year - meaning Wisconsin "will be under close scrutiny" by the NCAA for the next year, said Bob Len of the school's athletic department.

"As one faculty member described it to me," Len said, "It's strike one. It's not bad, but we've got to watch our act."

#### Ski Jumper Deckert Wins 4-Hill Event The Associated Press BISCHOFSHOFEN, Austria —

Manfred Deckert of East Germany took first place in the annual fourhill ski jumping tournament, fin-ishing fifth Wednesday in the final event bere. Austrian Hubert Neuper, overall champion for the past two years, won Wednesday with 240 points on efforts of 103 (about 340 feet) and 102.5 meters. Roger Rund of Norway, an earfavorite in the competition at. German and Austrian sites, was second overall despite a disappointing 19th-place finish Wednes-

Deckert took a comfortable lead into the competition here; only a total default would have cost him the overall title

#### Steinbrenner 'Invites' Yankees to Early Camp "It turns out to be a punish-

The letter states Steinbrenner's

The letter has produced mixed reactions from the players and coocern from Marvin Miller, the

It urges pitchers, catchers and "certain others" to report to the Yankee camp in Fort Lauderdale, team to report Feb. 16.

The letter, which is dated Dec. 21, is signed "George" and in-cludes a stamped RSVP card. It makes clear that the early reportthe players will probably be com-

and the new emphasis on such fun-damentals as bunting, base run-ning and physical conditioning. "If you're willing to undertake this dedication, I want to know,"

According to Bill Bergesch, the Yankee vice president to whom the reply cards are addressed, several players have already responded positively. Steinbrenner could not be reached at either his New York

The letter was read to The New

Miller was read the letter on

"With something like this, the threat is unmistakeable, but the penalty might be difficult to put your finger on. The disfavor of the owner could be transmitted to the general manager and on to the field manager. It's a bullying tactic and I'm

coss it with the players."

its contents.
"I don't like the way it's come you're in trouble.

#### **Art Buchwald**

### Putting the Squeeze On Boris, U.S. Style

WASHINGTON — The way I heard the story — Boris had put pressure on Wodja, whose employees were about to go out on strike. Boris hates unions and he was afraid that if Wodja's employees went out on strike, then all the employees in the Red Square Shopping Center would follow

When Ronnie, Great American Merebandise he became very angry. Ronnie, who doesn't like unioos much himself, unless they're behind an Iron Curtain, an-

Buchwald nounced he was not going to sell Boris any more goods unless he stopped putting pressure on Wod-

Boris got furious and said he didn't need to buy anything from Ronnie. He went into Helmut's West German Emporium and gave him a shopping list of items Ron-nie wouldn't sell him.

Helmut was delighted to take Boris' order, since business at the Emporium hadn't been very good lately. He started putting things into a box.

Ronnie heard about this and told Helmut, "You're a very good friend of mine and the least you could do is cooperate in my boycott against Boris."

Helmut said, "I think you're being too tough, Ronnie. What proof do you have that Boris was

ion organizers would have been arrested by the store detectives, if Boris hadn't told them to?"

"That's mere conjecture on your part," Helmut said. "Til keep selling whatever Boris needs until I'm certain he was behind breaking Wodja's union."

Helmut, he went into the Galeries de Paris and said, "I need some Paris was loaded down with French hardware and no one was buying. "Out, Monsteur. We are holding a Lafayette Day sale in the

basement right now."
Ronnie dispatched one of his people to the French shop. "Have you heard about the sanctions we have imposed on Boris?"

"No. I've been too busy taking inventory," the manager said.
"The Great American Merchandise Mart is not going to sell anything to Boris until he stops in-terfering with Wodja's Polish Cooperatives."

"Ah, that is good news," the French manager replied. "Then Boris will have to buy his hardware from us."

"That wasn't the idea," Ronnie's man said. "If you sell Boris hardware, our sanctions won't work." "C'est la guerre," the manager said, and he went downstairs to see if he could help Boris find what he

Boris bought everything he could get his hands on, and then asked, "Do you know where I can get any

computer chips?" "I think you can find them at the Teahouse of the August Moon and Computer Shop down the street. You can't miss it. It has a Japanese flag in front of it.

Ronnie was livid when he heard where Boris had gone. He called up Tora Tora, and shouted, "How are we ever going to show that we can stand up to Boris, if you welcome him into your teahouse?"

"But if we don't sell Boris computer chips, the Italians will."

### **Truth in Trash**

To Professor William Rathje, Garbologist, Go the Spoils of Tucson

This sort of research is done by

Rathje and his team at a garbage

pavilion in Tueson. College stu-

dents, immunized against tetanus

and wearing rubber gloves and surgical masks, up open bags of raw trash and sort through them,

has always been truth, and Rathie finds the formula still

By Christian Williams

W trash heaps of Tucson, William Rathje, anthropologist and admirer of Bo Diddley, continues the search for truth about the relationship between manifold and his creations.

kind and his creations.

So far be has found a diamond

ring, picked up quite a following among the student body at the

University of Arizona, attracted

a Madison Avenue public rela-tions firm and found fame as the

foremost clinical garbologist of

and decomposing melon rinds, and he and his students have

been sifting through it since

Projet du Garbage" - or The

grandiose preemption that it one-

archaeologists, however, trash

1971

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — In the

> "For example," he said, "a survey of beer consumption conducted by interview had 85 percent of the people reporting that no beer was consumed in their household during an average

For Rathje, 36, common household garbage contains the key to knowledge about ourselves. The key lies under layers of wet spaghetti, cigarette butts "Then we looked at the gar-bage. The garbage revealed that 25 percent of the households in this blue-collar neighborhood contained no evidence of beer. Rathje calls his endeavor "Le However, another 25 percent had a beer consumption rate of be-tween one and seven cans a week. Garbage Project, a name of such And in half the homes, we found ups any potential put-down. To evidence of between seven cans and a case of beer each week."



"Real People" to look at Richard Nixon's garbage," he said. "I refused. I could have done it, but it would have been wrong. So they got Weberman to do it." The ownership of garbage can be a sticky matter. In many mumicipalities, trash put out to the street becomes the property of the city. "We get all our garbage from city sanitation," Rathje ex-

nique "Peeping Tom archaeology," and deems it repugnant and redolent of invasion of privacy.

"I was asked by the TV show

plained. "We want to be assured of a continuing supply. But we're not getting all the trash in Tucson by any means. There are II million possible pickups a year, and we're only getting about Yes, he concedes, you can find

some interesting things in gar-bage if you go through enough of it. And there was that diamond

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"It was a little one, worth maybe \$125 tops. But there it was. And do you know that we had about 30 calls claiming it? You find a lot. We were hoping to start a museum of garbology. We had a whole dumpster full of in-teresting stuff. Unfortunately, the dumpster was emptied by

The Garbage Project is a dar-ling of industry. It is funded by, among others, Chevron and the American Paper Institute, in addition to the University of Arizona, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Agricul-ture. The paper industry is short on corrugated cardboard for recycling, and the aluminum indus-

Rathie has been asked several garbology ziggurat.

Rathje cites a Diddley refrair recited in homage by the Animals on their record "Animal Tracks." The statement is: "That's the biggest load of rubb-ish I ever heard in my life."

"Right now, garbage has no character, no image," he lamented. "Yet garbage can make people think about themselves in a new way. It is really a terrific resource, full of paper and alumi-oum and information." Perhaps Rathje will be the one

to change all that. He has, after all, seen the film, "Raiders of the Lost Ark," with its swashbuck-

try wants more cans recycled, too. The Madison Avenue PR firm is paid for by the Paper In-stitute, for which Rathje serves as

times in his travels just where Bo Diddley, the 1950s rhythm and blues innovator, stands on the

"When I told People magazine that I wanted to establish a Bo Diddley Chair of Garbology, they thought I was kidding," he said. "But I'm not, I am a great fan of Bo Diddley. I once worked on a documentary film about his life. Bo Diddley's only consistent statement is, 'Hey man, what's in it for me?

Clearly, Rathje is not bound to a moribund tradition. He got his Ph.D. in anthropology with a dissertation on the collapse of Mayan civilization which happened abruptly between 800 and 850. Nobody — including Rathje - knows just why. He seems determined to keep track of where this one is going before it's

ling archaeologist hero.
"If there's anybody I really identify with, it's Harrisoo

Ford," he said.

AUTOMOBILES

SUBSTANTIAL

SAVINGS

#### Liza Semyonov Visits City PEOPLE: Of Her Proxy Wedding

Liza Alexeyeva Semyonov, 26, the wife of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov's stepson, made her first visit to Butte, Mont., the city where she was marned in a proxy ceremony. Mon-tana is one of the few states that permits proxy marriages. She flew to Botte with her busband, Alexel Serryonov, 25. Serryonov, a Soviet emigré and student at Brandeis University in Boston, Sakharov, a physicist and Soviet dissident, and his wife. Yelena Bonner, staged a wife, Yelena Bonner, staged a 17-day hunger strike in December to win an exit visa for Mrs. Semyonov. After she arrived in the United States, a committee of Butte citizens organized a trip to the city. Gov. Ted Schwinden, who pro-claimed "Andrei Sakharov Day" from Massachusetts on her side. in Montana, told the couple the welcome was "a tribute not only to the honeymooners, but to Andrei

Sakharov, who has become known worldwide as a fighter against tyr-

anny and violence.

Doctors say it will take some time to evaluate the effect of a stroke oo Dr. Karl Menninger, who began the Menninger Foundation with his father nearly 57 years ago. Menninger, 88, is in serious but stable coodition at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tope-ka, Kan Menninger, a U.S. pio-neer in psychiatry, also gained fame for his work on behalf of penal reform, parentless childreo and American Jodiacs. He and American Indians. He received the Medal of Freedom. the United States' highest civilian bonor, from former President Jimmy Carter a year ago. . . . Paula Hawkins, Republican senator from Florida, was hospitalized with a sore neck after being "knocked out cold" when part of a television studio's set fell on her during a taping session for an interview. Hawkins. 54, is in Orlando Regional Medical Center after the 6-foot-tall backdrop weighing at least 40 pounds toppled over on her at the WESH-

Actor Charlton Heston, who for six years was president of the Screen Actors Guild, has criticized the union for reversing a decision to give its annual award to President Reagan because of his handling of the air traffic controllers' strike. The annual award goes to those who have fostered the "finest ideals of the acting profession." A committee voted last month to give the 1981 award to Reagan, also a former SAG president, and informed the White House of that decision. But then a lobbying ef-fort centered on Reagan's handling

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TV studios in Winter Park.

of the controllers' strike prompted SAG's board to rescind its decision. Heston called the action "emsion, Heston caned the action "em-barrassing" and said that reversing the decision, "although cotirely le-gal is, I think, questionable." SAG officials said there would be no recipient for its 1981 award.

Sen. Edward Kennedy threw his political weight behind Democratic congressional candidate Barbara B. Kennelly, but he couldn't remember her name. Campaigning for Kennelly in Hartford, Conn. Kennedy referred to her once as "Barbara MeNelly" and later as "Mrs. Coooolly." Kennelly laughed it off, saying she was just pleased to have the senior senator

A man in Bellevue, Wash., was driven to "autocide" by Washington's first major winter storm. That's what Bellevue Police Major Jack Kellem called the strange case of an irate motorist who beat, then shot his car after it got stuck in six inches of snow. Police said the man became so angry when his vehicle got stuck that he pulled a tire iron from the trunk and smashed all the windows. Then he hauled out a pistol and shot all four tires reloaded and emptied half of a second elip of bullets into the car "He killed it." Kellem said. "It's: case of autocide." Kellem said the man was sober and ratiocal, bu very perturbed. He was jailed for discharging a firearm in the city. \* \* \*

Walter Cronkite is the television journalist most admired by the people behind the nation's Ti news desks. That's what the Scotci Whisky Information Cente learned when it surveyed 100 an chor people in 24 U.S. cities. Jessi ca Savitch was voted favorit female network TV broadcaste. while Dan Rather was the mai network broadcaster with the mos sex appeal. The TV anchors als were asked with which living U.S president they would most like I have dinner. President Reaga won 47 percent of the vote, Rich and Nixon came second with 2 percent, and Jimmy Carter ranke third with 13 percent. Twelve per cent preferred to dine alone, whil 5 percent picked Gerald Ford.

Curt Hansen 17, of Denmar won the European junior che championship at Groningen, th Netherlands, by beating Tibe Karoli of Hungary in a seven-hou game in the 13th and final round.

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#### the one who stopped Wodja from organizing his umon?" "I have lots of proof," Ronnie said. "You don't think all the un-They don't make computer chips." "No, but they can huy them from you, and sell them to whoever wants them." Ronnie was furious. "I'm going to call the Italian people right Japanese manager said, "Hold it a moment. Boris wants to speak to you." "Ronnie, this is Boris. Despite your sanctions, is it possible to get a double order of American wheat After Boris took the box from "No problem, Boris, I'll gift wrap it and send it out the first Garbologist Rathje: You are what you throw away. thing in the morning." 0 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate The manager of the Galeries de AMERICA CALLING REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CLASSIFIED **ADVERTISEMENTS** DF74VP. Trovelers' messages. Write Box 6262, Olympic, WA 98502, USA. SPAIN ANNOUNCEMENTS PUERTO JOSE BANUS MARRELIA Exocishe views overlooking the horbor and coestine to Gabrotter. 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